

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

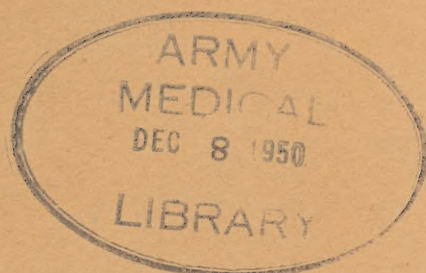
No. 166

For Period

15th - 31 October

1950

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SECTION 1  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 1 - 14 October 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(1 - 7 Oct)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(8 - 14 Oct)</u>
Tokyo	5	0
Kanagawa	5	2
Chiba	2	2
Saitama	3	1
Ibaragi	1	0
Gumma	0	0
Tochigi	1	0
Shizuoka	2	0
Osaka	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 14 October 1950 disclose a total of 751 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,590 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 47 deaths.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 7 - 20 October 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(7 - 13 Oct)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(14 - 20 Oct)</u>
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis		17 (Suspect)
Ibaragi	" "	1 (Suspect)	
Yamanashi	" "		1 "
<u>Total</u>	" " (Suspect)	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>
Aichi	Swine cholera	5	1
"	Swine erysipelas		1
Gifu	Swine plague	1	7
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	4	
Shiga	" "	3	

Cumulative Total - 1 January to date of report.

Anthrax	12
Blackleg	6
Piroplasmosis	2
Posi. Equine encephalomyelitis	19
Susp. " "	602
Swine cholera	1,668
Swine erysipelas	365
Swine plague	67
Cattle Influenza	332,194

### Monthly Food Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary and food sanitation inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on those establishments where food and beverages of other than animal origin were processed, served, or sold during the month of August 1950.

Number of food establishments-----	952,063
" " " inspected-----	141,935
Total number of inspections-----	227,838
Number of cases of food condemnations-----	6,613
" " suspensions-----	578
" " permits revoked-----	-
" " violation cases in civil court-----	14

A total of 147 outbreaks of food or beverage poisoning was reported involving 4,170 people with 28 deaths resulting.

### Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock during the month of August 1950.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	44,270	4,623	7,106
Body wt - kgs	15,234,795	524,311	2,387,922
Dressed wt - kgs	7,648,074	249,002	1,109,505
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	-	3
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	23	6	16
Partial	643	20	159
Viscera	9,258	165	1,019

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	88,403	143	78
Body wt - kgs	7,187,815	7,273	2,696
Dressed wt - kgs	4,577,354	2,581	1,275
Condemned Ante-mortem	-	-	-
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	11	-	-
Partial	339	1	-
Viscera	22,612	2	3

Sanitary inspections were conducted on the following number of meat processing establishments by Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors during the month of August 1950.

#### Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments-----	330
" " " inspected -----	206
Condition - Good -----	13
Fair -----	43
Poor -----	86

Total number of inspections -----	316
Amount of meat & meat-food products examined	151,794 kgs
" " " " " condemned	114.5 "

#### Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments -----	16,292
" " " inspected -----	8,031
Condition - Good -----	581
Fair -----	2,519
Poor -----	1,768
Total number of inspections -----	9,326
Amount of meat products inspected -----	465,341 kgs
" " " " " condemned -----	328 "
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction and Staleness	
Disposition ----- Fertilizer	

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

#### Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary milk inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on dairy farms, milk plants and establishments producing milk products during August 1950.

##### Special Milk

Number of farm inspections -----	11
Samples examined -----	18
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) -----	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) -----	3
Number of plant inspections -----	19
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) -----	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) -----	8

##### Ordinary Milk

Number of farm inspections -----	13,454
Samples examined -----	13,508
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) -----	975
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) -----	631
Number of plant inspections -----	4,118
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) -----	319
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) -----	278

##### Goat Milk

Number of farm inspections -----	27
Samples examined -----	33
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) -----	2
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) -----	1

Amount of Milk Produced during August 1950

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	170	39,018 Lit.
Ordinary	75,008	135,006	29,203,282 "
Goat	3,003	4,510	141,666 "

Amount of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	22,278 Lit.	15,600 Lit.	-
Ordinary	2,974	-	7,118,200 "	6,846,985 Lit.

Note: All milk bottled in 1 go bottles having the equivalent of 180 cc.

Milk Products Produced in August 1950

Whole powdered milk -----	323,035	kgs
Modified powdered milk (15% added sugar) -----	568,861	"
" " " (35% added sugar) -----	5,948	"
Sweetened condensed milk -----	1,018,007	"
Evaporated milk -----	91,837	"
Butter -----	1,107,468	"
Cheese -----	36,420	"

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of August 1950.

Wholesale Seafood Market

Number of establishments -----	1,576
" " " inspected -----	927
Condition - Good -----	41
" Fair -----	139
" Poor -----	394
Total number of inspections -----	1,805
Amount of seafood examined -----	19,667,103 kgs
" " " condemned -----	125,533 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction	
Disposition ----- Fertilizer	

Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments -----	12,387
" " " inspected -----	3,659
Condition - Good -----	104
" Fair -----	651
" Poor -----	1,172
Total number of inspections -----	5,304
Amount of seafood and seafood products examined -----	714,648 kgs
Amount of seafood and seafood products condemned -----	75,784 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition ----- Fertilizer	

Seafood retail shops

Number of establishments -----	54,028	
Number of establishments inspected -----	21,807	
Condition - Good -----	963	
Fair -----	3,957	
Poor -----	7,350	
Total number of inspections -----	36,405	
Amount of seafood products examined -----	1,265,035	kgs
"    "    "    "    condemned -----	2,316	kgs
Cause of Condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction		
Disposition ----- Fertilizer		

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

SECTION IISUPPLY DIVISIONBiologics Production

Biological preparations valued at 68,943,421 Yen were produced and passed assay during September. The following breakdown illustrates the total quantity assayed at the National Institute of Health, total passed assay, and finished stocks at manufacturers as of 1 October.

Product	Assayed at NIH	Passed Assay	Under Assay	Stocks on Hand
BCG Vaccine (doses)	3,195,800	2,133,000	39,823,900	8,006,700
BCG Diluent (doses)	2,075,800	2,075,800	1,839,700	10,162,800
Cholera (cc)	154,350	154,350	2,659,150	439,450
Diphtheria Antitoxin (cc)	104,838	104,838	133,600	198,301
Diphtheria Toxoid (cc)	1,543,920	1,243,340	17,605,500	824,890
Pertussis (cc)	337,700	313,820	2,767,320	1,245,560
Smallpox (doses)	1,432,110	1,312,110	1,534,700	22,270,545
Tetanus Antitoxin (cc)	150,640	115,040	417,000	239,985
Tuberculin (cc)	987,980	947,980	7,993,019	2,547,642
Typhoid (cc)	1,211,200	1,178,000	4,014,950	12,898,620
Typhus (cc)	461,940	385,540	1,627,820	642,380
Influenza (cc)	29,320	6,800	0	6,800

## Penicillin Production

The Drug Manufacturing Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports September production of the various penicillin products as the largest since indigenous manufacture was initiated. Over 717 billion units passed assay during the period. Monthly average production for 1950 now exceeds 500 billion units. Following table represents production by product.

(Units - 10,000)

<u>Product</u>	<u>September Production</u>
Amorphous .....	3,329,085
Crystalline .....	2,301,270
Penicillin "G" .....	6,101,320
Procaine in oil .....	9,932,160
Procaine "G" in oil .....	46,154,430
Procaine aqueous inj .....	1,141,110
Procaine "G" aqueous inj .....	1,380,390
Penicillin ointment .....	517,449
Tablets:	
Crystalline .....	343,080
Crystalline "G" .....	576,350
Total .....	71,776,644

Total Units - 717,766,440,000

## Controlled Materials Processed and Distributed During September

The Ministry of Welfare reports controlled pharmaceutical items were processed and distributed as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>Processed</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>Sold</u>	<u>Stock</u> <u>on</u> <u>Hand</u>
Ergot	0	0	0
Lanolin	0	233,000 g	3,429,550 g
Pituitrin	30,257 cc	3,264 cc	105,950 cc
Santonin tablets	6,364,400 pcs	4,569,940 pcs.	1,957,037 pcs
Sesame oil	1,095,500 g	703,000 g	4,836,755 g
Sulfadiazine	2,179,248 g	2,732,632 g	2,387,764 g
Sulfadiazine tablets	3,468,986 pcs	2,981,000 pcs	1,296,591 pcs
Soybean oil	425,500 g	546,250 g	8,525,625 g
Streptomycin	11,365 g	11,365 g	0
Theobromine	40,400 g	40,400 g	0

### Streptomycin Production

Indigenous production of streptomycin increased materially during October. 18,320 grams passed assay while only 400 grams failed toxicity tests. Four licensed manufacturers reported production for the month, and 2,360 grams were under assay at the National Institute of Health as of 1 November.

### Production of Medical Supplies

1. Production of medical supplies during September totalled ¥3,628,596,365. This total production did not include precious metals, x-ray and physiotherapy equipment or surgical instruments. Production was reported as follows:

(Unit = Yen)

<u>Item</u>	<u>September Production</u>
Controlled Medicines .....	103,093,568
Non-controlled Medicines .....	2,472,922,324
Patent Medicines .....	517,997,232
Biologics .....	68,943,421
Textile Sanitary Materials .....	361,793,748
Dental Instruments .....	33,089,670
Rubber Sanitary Materials .....	50,764,065
Dental Materials .....	19,992,337
<hr/>	
Total .....	¥3,628,596,365

### Quantitative Production of Textile Sanitary Materials

Cotton textile sanitary materials produced during September were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Production</u>
Gauze .....	91,564, lbs.
Absorbent Cotton .....	822,094 lbs.
Bandage .....	23,393 lbs.
<hr/>	
Total .....	937,051 lbs.

SECTION III  
NARCOTIC CONTROL

Enforcement

The arrest of three defendants in Tokyo and the seizure of 450 grams of heroin led to the arrest of the Chief of the Communists in Kyushyu from whom the narcotics had originated. Subsequently another member of the conspiracy, a well known communist, was arrested in Tokyo in possession of 600 grams of heroin. Investigation of the case revealed within one month considerable amounts of heroin had been brought from Fukuoka for sale in Tokyo by the defendants.

The Supreme Public Procurators Office in Tokyo has issued instructions to procurators throughout Japan that reports of all narcotic cases which have been in the hands of the procurators for more than six months will be submitted to the Supreme Public Procurators office showing in detail the reasons for the delay.

SECTION IV  
WELFARE

Effective 30 October 1950, Mr. Herbert C. Mosher, Jr., assumed the duties of Chief, Welfare Administration and Organization Branch, Welfare Division.

United Nations Nationals. As Inclosure 1 is a translation of Ji Hatsu No. 647, dated 16 October 1950, subject: "How to Treat Aliens under Child Welfare Law," issued by the Children's Bureau. A similar instruction will be issued immediately by the Social Affairs Bureau, covering assistance to indigent United Nations Nationals under the Daily Life Security Law.

Community Chest. Attached as Inclosure 2 is copy of a report of prefectural community Chest collections, released by the Central Community Chest Committee as of 25 October 1950.

SECTION V  
SOCIAL SECURITY

Advisory Council on Social Security

The Advisory Council on Social Security issued their final report of recommendations on 16 October 1950. It was accepted by the Prime Minister's office on the date with expressions of appreciation and promise to give full consideration to the suggested plans.

The newspapers have given wide publicity to the report and all the leading papers have carried editorial comments. The comments have generally been favorable though most of the articles cautioned that such programs are costly and do not represent something for nothing.

English translations of the report have been received by PH&W and copies distributed to other sections in SCAP. A summary will be included in the next semi-monthly bulletin.

*G. S. MacMahon*  
for: CRAWFORD F. SAMS Col MC  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

11 Incls.

1. Letter J. Hatsu #647 - 16 Oct '50
2. Results of 1950 Community Chest Campaign
3. Nutrition Report - Aug '50
4. Monthly Vital Statistics Digest - Aug '50
5. Monthly Vital Statistics Report - Aug '50
6. Japanese Hospital Digest - Sep '50
7. Japanese Hospital Report - Sep '50
8. C. D. Digest - 30 Sep '50
9. C. D. Report - 30 Sep '50
10. C. D. Digest - 7 Oct '50
11. C. D. Report - 7 Oct '50



Date 16 October 1950  
Director, Children's Bureau

J. Hatsu 647

TO : Prefectural Governor

SUBJ: : How to treat Aliens under Child Welfare Law

There is at present time no general instruction, memorandum or national law or ordinance by which to deal with the aliens, but each case is dealt individually. Under the Child Welfare Law, Nation owes positively to all the children the security and responsibility for their welfare, therefore it is assumed that the child welfare law is generally applicable to the aliens with exception of the military officers and men of Allied forces and persons corresponding to them. And in the detail of its application the following must be kept in mind so that no mistake may be made.

In case the further question may come up in dealing with the actual case, it is requested that each case be taken up with his ministry.

#### Note

Re: Dealing with the military officers and men of allied occupation forces and the corresponding persons. The Child Welfare Law is assumed to be not applicable to the alien who falls under any of the following items as they possess the extra territorial position.

(1) Military officers and men of Allied forces, persons who belong to or accompany with them and their families.

(2) Member of mission appointed or approved by the Supreme Commander of Allied forces, persons employed by and the family of the above.

(3) Person accredited to Japan on public duty of a foreign country, person accompanied with and the family of the above.

#### Reference)

Article 2 of Registration of Alien Regulation May 2, 1947, Imperial Ordinance No. 207)

Re: Dealing with the national who belongs to the allied country other than the occupation officer and men and corresponding persons.

It is assumed that the Child Welfare Law is applicable to the national who belongs to anyone of the allied countries apart from the alien who falls under any one of the items of the preceding Paragraph: Provided that as far as the application of charge of punishment is concerned Japanese penal court cannot practice the power of penal judgment and with the judgment of the civil matter also the Japanese civil court must follow the order of charge or others given by the Supreme Commander of Allied Force or the authorized person.

encl. No. 1

(Reference) Article 1, Item 1 of Imperial Ordinance regarding the punishment etc. for the action Harmful for the Occupation Purpose by the Occupation of Allied Force (June, 1946, Imperial Ordinance No. 311) Articles 2 and 3 of Imperial Ordinance concerning the Special Cases of Civil Court. (May 1946, Imperial Ordinance No. 27)

3. Re : Dealing with the neutral, axis and third party national and dislocated person.

It is assumed that the Child Welfare Law is applicable to all these persons same as general Japanese nationals: Provided that it is not applicable within the limit designated in case a special treatment has been approved by instruction or memorandum etc. in accordance with the operative policy of the allied forces. (So far there has been no such instruction or memorandum etc. received in relation with the application of the Child Welfare Law)

4. Consequently it is without saying that the aliens to whom the Child Welfare Law is applicable (2 and 3) should report their pregnancy as soon as they conceived according to the provision of Article 2 of the Law (to be referred to July, 6, 1950 Jatsu-Mi-No. 61. Re: Pregnancy Reporting of Aliens) and city, town or village mayor superintendent of child welfare center or prefectural governor is responsible to take any of the measures for their children in need of care as provided by Articles 22 to 24 inclusive, 26, 27, or 27-2 etc., respectively. In giving assistance to such persons the investigation of probable help etc. which may be secured from the agencies representing the client's nationality, must be made.

5. Of the preceding items, city, town or village mayor who takes measures provided by Articles 22 to 24 inclusive shall, without delay, send in the report describing nationality and matters stipulated in every item of Article 19 of Child Welfare Law Enforcement Regulations, and governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture who takes measures provided by Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Law shall without delay, send in the report describing nationality and matters stipulated in Article 16, Paragraph 2 of the Law to the Representative's Office or Consulate of the country prescribed in the said report (in case there is branch office or branch section, to the branch office or to the branch section) through the REGIONAL Civil Affairs HEADQUARTERS exercising jurisdiction over the district respectively. Provided that the above is not applicable to the Korean and Formosan who have resided in Japan consecutively since the end of the war.

6. So far it has not been made clear from legal point of view whether the child born is an alien or Japanese. The following cases should help as reference.

(1) In case father is a Japanese and mother an alien at the time of the child's birth, the child is a Japanese.

(2) In case father is an alien and mother a Japanese at the time the child is born, the child is an alien. (In case father and mother are not legally married father is legally unknown and the case must be referred to (5).

(3) In case father was Japanese when he died before the child birth and mother an alien, the child is Japanese.

(4) In case father was an alien when he died before the child was born and mother a Japanese, the child is an alien.

(5) In case father is unknown and mother a Japanese, the child is a Japanese.

(6) In case father has no nationality and mother is a Japanese, the child is a Japanese.

(7) In case father is unknown and mother an alien, the child is an alien.

(8) In case father has no nationality and mother is an alien, the child is an alien.

(9) The child who was born in Japan and whose father and mother are unknown (in the case of a foundling) is a Japanese.

(10) The child who was born in Japan and whose father and mother have no nationality is a Japanese.



1950 COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN  
AMOUNT RAISED BY PREFECTURES  
25 October 1950

Prefectures	Goal in yen	Amount Raised in yen	%	As Of
Fukushima	15,000,000.	15,026,122.00	100.0	Oct., 23, 50
Shizuoka	22,500,000.	18,949,224.00	84.4	" 24 "
Niigata	21,500,000.	15,808,174.28	73.6	" " "
Nie	13,000,000.	9,537,497.00	73.4	" 23 "
Akita	16,000,000.	11,630,746.00	72.8	" 20 "
Fukui	11,000,000.	8,000,000.00	72.8	" 10 "
Iwate	15,000,000.	10,041,750.48	66.9	" 24 "
Okayama	16,000,000.	10,052,661.00	62.8	" " "
Gumma	19,000,000.	10,920,608.00	57.5	" 25 "
Saitama	25,000,000.	14,103,554.00	56.5	" " "
Nara	11,000,000.	6,004,784.00	54.5	" 23 "
Tochigi	15,130,000.	8,054,917.00	53.2	" " "
Toyama	13,000,000.	6,830,733.00	52.5	" 24 "
Ibaragi	26,000,000.	13,276,284.00	51.1	" " "
Oita	12,000,000.	6,120,444.00	51.0	" " "
Kagawa	10,000,000.	4,997,615.00	50.0	" 25 "
Gifu	13,450,000.	6,923,618.00	48.4	" 18 "
Yamagata	17,000,000.	7,441,643.00	44.8	" " "
Yamanashi	8,310,000.	3,532,136.00	42.5	" 23 "
Yamaguchi	17,500,000.	7,237,375.00	41.4	" 21 "
Aomori	10,000,000.	4,121,800.00	41.2	" 22 "
Shiga	9,900,000.	3,960,000.00	40.0	" 24 "
Nagano	25,000,000.	8,601,148.00	34.4	" 21 "
Hyogo	50,000,000.	17,003,714.00	34.0	" 24 "
Miyasaki	7,900,000.	2,550,000.00	32.3	" 25 "
Ehime	15,000,000.	4,652,236.00	31.0	" 17 "
Shimane	11,000,000.	3,223,115.00	29.3	" 25 "
Aichi	56,000,000.	16,218,653.56	29.0	" 17 "
Takayama	9,000,000.	2,594,434.00	28.8	" 24 "
Chiba	25,000,000.	6,998,479.00	28.0	" 19 "
Tokushima	7,500,000.	1,980,000.00	26.6	" 22 "
Kochi	8,000,000.	2,084,715.00	26.1	" 24 "
Saga	10,000,000.	2,532,656.00	25.3	" 24 "
Totteri	5,300,000.	1,291,604.68	24.4	" 20 "
Kumamoto	15,000,000.	3,657,839.00	24.4	" 17 "
Nagasaki	16,000,000.	3,229,805.00	20.2	" " "
Fukuoka	65,000,000.	11,529,694.31	17.7	" 24 "
Ishikawa	15,000,000.	2,617,547.00	17.4	" " "
Miyagi	14,000,000.	2,370,313.00	16.9	" 16 "
Kanagawa	50,000,000.	7,070,344.15	14.1	" " "
Hiroshia	30,000,000.	4,145,076.14	13.8	" 17 "
Tokyo	75,000,000.	8,865,704.18	11.8	" 20 "
Hokkaido	54,400,000.	5,958,925.00	11.0	" 10 "
Kyoto	30,000,000.	3,029,951.51	10.2	" 24 "
Kagoshima	10,000,000.	927,852.00	9.3	" 3 "
Osaka	65,000,000.			
Total	1,011,390,000.	327,704,492.29	32.4%	



RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - AUGUST 1950  
NUTRIENTS IN GRAINS AND CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

	ALL Japan	1/ Urban	TOYO 11 CITIES				3/ OTHER CITIES				4/ RURAL AREAS			
			Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer
Number of Families	7,920	4,061	952	13	939	1,148	153	995	1,961	226	1,735	3,859	2,632	1,227
Number of persons	41,627	20,128	4,730	104	4,626	15,755	988	4,767	9,643	1,376	21,499	15,672	15,672	5,827
Adult units:														
Protein	.852	.861	.863	.873	.863	.861	.868	.860	.858	.857	.858	.848	.849	.844
Calories	.825	.812	.802	.865	.801	.809	.832	.805	.816	.848	.811	.831	.843	.798
Protein (gram)														
Total	65.8	67.6	65.7	56.7	65.9	68.5	67.9	66.5	67.9	64.0	68.5	64.9	64.9	64.9
Animal	15.9	19.6	18.0	8.2	18.2	20.6	14.4	21.8	19.8	12.7	21.0	14.0	13.0	16.9
Vegetable	49.9	48.0	47.7	48.5	47.7	47.9	53.5	46.7	48.1	51.3	47.5	50.9	51.9	48.0
Fat (gram)	17.6	20.5	21.1	13.1	21.3	20.1	15.3	20.8	20.3	16.0	21.1	16.2	15.6	17.7
Carbohydrate (gram)	406.8	382.3	356.8	354.2	356.1	384.7	452.9	364.9	388.2	421.1	382.7	418.9	429.3	390.4
Calories														
Total	2048	1982	1674	1832	1674	1990	2217	1943	2009	2084	1994	2080	2117	1979
Ration	687	1192	1317	567	1333	1088	104	1253	1200	195	1371	437	164	1182
Free market	295	490	496	135	505	503	177	572	483	165	537	198	137	366
Home production	1044	275	43	1176	18	382	1925	60	295	1692	57	1424	1793	401
Others	22	25	18	4	18	17	11	18	30	32	29	21	18	30
1/	All cities 30,000 population and over													
2/	Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Matsuyama, Yokohama, Kyoto, and Kobe													
3/	All other cities 30,000 population and over													
4/	Rural areas in 46 all prefectures.													

1/ All cities 30,000 population and over  
2/ Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Matsuyama, Yokohama, Kyoto, and Kobe  
3/ All other cities 30,000 population and over  
4/ Rural areas in 46 all prefectures.

# RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - AUGUST 1950

## Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day.

	Tokyo Railways	Akita Copper Line	Three Coal Lines
<u>Number of Families</u>	78	89	294
<u>Number of Persons</u>	371	465	1,304
<u>Adult unites:</u>			
Protein	.825	.830	.840
Calories	.770	.819	.836
<u>Protein (gram)</u>			
Total	61.4	75.4	72.4
Animal	16.0	22.4	20.7
Vegetable	45.4	53.0	51.7
<u>Fat (gram)</u>	21.4	21.4	19.2
<u>Carbohydrate (gram)</u>	357.8	426.9	409.6
<u>Calories</u>			
Total	1,574	2,186	2,140
Ration	1,403	1,561	1,551
Free market	442	564	468
Home production	12	22	104
Others	17	19	17

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per  
Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - August 1950

	All Japan	Urban Areas	T O K Y O		
			Total	Farmer	Non-Farmer
Grains - Total	477.3	462.1	459.9	514.4	458.4
Rice	315.7	288.1	257.6	297.5	256.5
Wheat	84.5	115.7	171.1	165.7	171.2
Barley	69.6	53.8	29.0	51.2	28.5
Corn Meal	2.0	1.2	0.2	-	0.2
Others	5.5	3.3	2.0	-	2.0
<u>Nuts, etc.</u>	0.4	0.3	0.2	-	0.2
Potatoes-Total	87.5	71.2	53.7	66.7	53.4
Sweet	14.2	17.2	13.1	3.2	13.3
White	72.2	52.5	40.2	63.5	39.7
Others	1.1	1.5	0.4	-	0.4
<u>Sugars</u>	7.4	10.3	12.4	4.8	12.5
<u>Oils</u>	3.4	4.5	6.3	1.9	6.4
Legumes-Total	47.5	50.1	58.6	55.7	58.8
Soya beans	1.5	0.9	0.5	-	0.5
Miso	28.1	21.7	23.2	19.1	22.7
Soya products	11.5	23.0	28.2	6.6	28.7
Other beans	6.4	4.5	6.7	-	6.9
Animal Foods - Total	75.8	101.8	98.1	44.0	99.3
Fish, fresh	41.2	56.5	51.7	34.7	52.1
Fish, dried	10.1	9.1	5.0	2.3	5.0
Meat, Poultry	8.6	15.4	17.9	2.6	18.2
Eggs	6.3	9.0	10.3	3.3	10.5
Milk	9.6	11.8	13.2	1.1	13.5
<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u>	79.1	67.4	41.6	30.7	41.9
Other Fruits & Vegetables-Total	234.6	243.8	212.5	105.8	215.0
Citrus, Tomatoes	31.2	45.0	42.8	7.9	43.6
Other fruits	51.2	67.7	62.6	7.3	63.9
Other Vegetables	152.2	131.1	107.1	90.6	107.5
<u>Seaweeds</u>	3.2	3.3	2	1.4	2.7
Processed Vegetables Total	40.9	39.3	30.9	29.5	31.0
Dried	1.5	0.9	0.7	-	0.8
Pickled	39.4	38.4	30.2	29.5	30.2
<u>Flavours</u>	33.0	36.8	25.6	20.4	25.7
<u>Total</u>	1,090.1	1,090.9	1,002.5	875.3	1,005.3

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per  
Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - August 1950

	ELEVEN CITIES			OTHER CITIES		
	Total	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-Farmer
<u>Grains Total</u>	461.2	509.7	450.9	463.4	505.3	456.3
Rice	304.8	392.2	286.4	289.7	301.4	287.8
Wheat	103.8	59.6	113.1	105.6	83.0	109.5
Barley	51.9	57.0	50.8	61.1	96.1	55.1
Corn Meal	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.0	2.5	1.9
Others	0.5	0.3	0.5	5.0	22.3	2.0
<u>Nuts, etc</u>	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
<u>Potatoes Total</u>	76.0	155.8	59.4	73.7	94.9	70.2
Sweet	10.4	5.6	11.4	20.9	4.2	23.8
White	63.0	147.7	45.4	51.6	90.2	45.1
Others	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.2	0.5	1.3
<u>Sugars</u>	9.1	5.4	9.8	10.0	6.9	10.5
<u>Oils</u>	4.0	1.6	4.5	4.5	2.7	4.8
<u>Legumes - Total</u>	50.6	44.2	51.9	48.1	36.5	50.1
Soya beans	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2
Miso	19.8	29.6	17.6	22.5	26.4	21.7
Soy products	26.7	12.7	29.7	19.9	4.4	22.7
Other beans	3.4	1.8	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.5
<u>Animal Foods - Total</u>	109.2	72.7	116.9	99.3	67.7	104.7
Fish, fresh	61.6	48.2	64.5	55.8	28.2	60.5
Fish, dried	9.3	9.9	9.1	10.2	9.6	10.3
Meat, poultry	17.3	4.4	20.0	13.6	6.9	14.7
Eggs	10.0	4.3	11.3	8.2	4.6	8.9
Milk	11.0	5.9	12.0	11.5	18.4	10.3
<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u>	79.5	161.2	62.5	69.5	87.8	66.4
<u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables - Total</u>	257.1	289.8	250.2	246.4	262.1	243.7
Citrus, Tomatoes	48.0	34.1	50.9	44.3	34.8	45.9
Other Fruits	63.7	87.7	58.6	70.7	69.5	70.9
Other Vegetab.	145.4	168.0	140.7	131.4	157.8	126.9
<u>Seaweeds</u>	4.6	2.8	5.0	3.2	1.6	3.5
<u>Processed Veg.-Total</u>	42.0	48.7	40.7	40.0	47.9	38.6
Dried	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
Pickled	41.0	48.1	39.6	39.3	47.3	37.9
<u>Flavours</u>	40.2	45.0	38.6	38.5	35.1	39.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,133.9</b>	<b>1,340.0</b>	<b>1,090.8</b>	<b>1,096.9</b>	<b>1,148.8</b>	<b>1,088.2</b>

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per  
Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - August 1950

	RURAL AREAS			Tokyo	Akita	Three
	Total	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Railway	Copper	Fine Coal Mines
<u>Grains - Total</u>	484.9	497.2	451.6	465.7	478.8	473.8
Rice	329.3	342.6	292.9	238.7	395.0	332.1
Wheat	69.1	64.8	81.0	185.0	75.2	101.6
Barley	77.5	79.3	72.8	40.1	-	45.6
Corn meal	2.4	2.6	1.9	-	7.9	2.3
Others	6.6	7.9	3.0	1.9	0.7	2.2
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
<u>Potatoes Total</u>	95.5	96.2	93.5	40.6	63.0	85.3
Sweet	12.7	13.3	11.1	11.6	20.6	4.2
White	81.9	82.2	81.1	29.0	42.4	80.8
Others	0.9	0.7	1.3	-	-	0.3
<u>Sugars</u>	6.0	5.3	7.7	14.3	10.5	10.1
<u>Oils</u>	2.8	2.6	3.5	7.1	4.5	4.7
<u>Legumes - Total</u>	46.2	46.3	45.9	52.9	71.4	69.3
Soya bean	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7
Miso	31.2	32.9	26.3	23.6	37.0	33.3
Soy products	5.9	4.1	11.0	23.9	26.8	14.5
Other beans	7.3	7.4	7.0	5.2	6.9	20.8
<u>Animal Foods - Total</u>	63.0	57.4	78.2	79.4	114.4	98.9
Fish, fresh	33.6	30.1	43.2	45.0	78.0	75.4
Fish dried	10.6	10.2	11.7	11.0	6.9	8.3
Meat, Poultry	5.3	4.1	8.5	10.3	20.8	6.7
Eggs	5.0	4.2	7.3	8.0	5.2	6.3
Milk	8.5	8.8	7.5	5.1	3.5	2.2
<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u>	84.9	86.8	79.9	30.0	98.8	37.4
* <u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables - Total</u>	230.1	237.7	209.3	215.2	329.7	269.3
Citrus, Tomatoes	24.4	21.9	31.2	30.4	55.7	74.1
Other Fruits	43.0	42.5	44.3	76.5	135.8	21.2
Other Vegetab.	162.7	173.3	133.8	108.3	138.2	174.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.3	11.0	3.3
<u>Processed Veg.-Total</u>	41.8	44.5	34.3	23.9	62.1	40.5
Dried	1.8	2.0	1.2	-	0.5	2.1
Pickled	40.0	42.5	33.1	23.9	61.6	38.4
<u>Flavours</u>	31.1	30.4	33.1	30.6	51.0	43.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,089.8</b>	<b>1,107.7</b>	<b>1,040.8</b>	<b>963.1</b>	<b>1,295.6</b>	<b>1,136.2</b>

Note: Correction May 1950 Survey.

<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Vegetables</u>	80.3	81.8	76.3	56.3	91.4	93.5
<u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables Total</u>	104.3	105.2	102.2	104.1	176.5	121.4

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO CONSUMED CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY-AUGUST 1950

Class	TOKYO			ELEVEN CITIES			OTHER CITIES			RURAL AREAS		
	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total
Total	13	939	952	153	995	1148	226	1735	1961	2632	1227	3859
Under 1000	-	1	1	-	4	4	1	-	1	2	3	5
1000-1099	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	8	8	6	1	7
1100-1199	-	8	8	-	7	7	2	14	16	5	12	17
1200-1299	-	25	25	1	9	10	2	18	20	16	20	36
1300-1399	-	28	28	1	28	29	1	50	51	29	41	70
1400-1499	1	63	64	1	55	56	7	73	80	59	56	115
1500-1599	1	74	75	2	75	77	13	104	117	93	83	176
1600-1699	-	98	98	9	89	98	7	136	143	150	93	243
1700-1799	2	107	109	13	95	108	16	147	163	163	109	272
1800-1899	2	95	97	14	104	118	26	196	222	217	120	337
1900-1999	3	82	85	10	94	104	24	173	197	246	134	380
2000-2099	2	77	79	12	76	88	21	155	176	285	114	399
2100-2199	1	64	65	17	91	108	19	125	144	254	91	345
2200-2299	1	50	51	11	58	69	24	114	138	236	65	301
2300-2399	-	43	43	14	50	64	12	95	107	188	55	253
2400-2499	-	39	39	10	39	49	10	98	108	152	53	205
2500-2599	-	24	24	10	25	35	10	55	65	134	41	175
2600-2699	-	18	18	5	21	26	9	49	58	89	32	121
2700-2799	-	12	12	4	26	30	5	35	40	72	27	99
2800-2899	-	8	8	3	13	16	4	23	27	70	14	84
2900-2999	-	5	5	5	3	8	2	21	23	48	16	64
3000-over	-	16	16	11	29	40	11	46	57	118	37	155

[illegible]

### Approximate Loss Percent of Vitamins and Minerals by Cooking

Minerals by Cooking		Japanese Standard Requirement (per capita)	
	%		
Vitamin A	10 - 20	2150 Cal	Vitamins
B1	40 - 50	75 grm	A 3000 I.U.
B2	20 - 30	25 grm	B1 1.0 mgm
C	50 - 60	1 grm	B2 1.0 mgm
Minerals	20 - 30	10 mgm	Niacin 10 mgm
		Iron	C 40 mgm

PERCENT OF PERSONS SHOWING EVIDENCE OF DEFICIENCY OF SYMPTOMS ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SURVEYS -  
AUGUST 1950

	No. Persons Examined	1/ Anemic	2/ Hypertensive	3/ Microphthalmia	4/ Chlorosis	5/ Glossitis	6/ Loss of bone mass	7/ Edema	8/ Chronic Diarrhoea	9/ Hard Stools	10/ Delayed Mental Development	11/ Deficient Growth	12/ No Symptoms	One or more
Japan	-	4.0	0.6	0.2	6.6	1.5	5.3	1.2	0.7	3.0	9.2	25.8	76.5	23.5
Urban	-	2.5	0.8	0.1	3.8	1.1	9.3	1.2	0.7	2.4	7.7	24.3	80.8	19.2
Tokyo	3947	2.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.6	5.3	0.7	0.8	1.3	7.5	25.0	87.9	12.1
11 Cities	4821	1.5	0.3	0.0	3.2	1.0	10.9	1.5	0.7	2.4	6.2	22.2	80.8	19.2
Other Cities	8549	3.0	1.1	0.1	4.7	1.4	9.8	1.2	0.7	2.7	8.3	25.0	78.9	21.1
Rural	15,003	4.8	0.6	0.3	7.9	1.7	5.4	1.2	0.7	3.3	9.9	26.6	74.3	25.7
Tokyo														
Railways	369	0.5	-	-	3.2	0.8	4.9	0.3	-	2.5	10.5	14.3	87.8	12.2
Akita Copper Mine	419	1.9	-	-	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.4	6.5	14.3	91.2	8.8
3 Coal Mines	1144	1.0	1.1	0.1	3.6	0.2	5.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	19.4	16.7	85.1	14.9

- 1/ Deficiency of quantity or quality of blood due to wasting disease, loss of blood and imperfect nutrition, marked by paleness of the skin, mucous membranes, loss of energy, palpitation of the heart, etc.
- 2/ Hypertrophy corneae, lever in the skin.
- 3/ Conjunctivitis, eye disease, due to deficiency of Vitamin A.
- 4/ A condition marked by lesions on the lips and corners of the mouth.
- 5/ Inflammation of the tongue.
- 6/ Absence of reflex contraction of the quadriceps muscle.
- 7/ Fluid in the body tissues.
- 8/ Abnormally frequent and loose fecal discharges for a long period.
- 9/ Abnormal slowness of the heart beat, as evidenced by slowing of the pulse rate. This examination included only persons over 13 years of age.
- 10/ Infrequency of the sanguinous discharge of women 17 - 45 years of age.
- 11/ Inability of mother to furnish sufficient milk to breast feed her baby under six months.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN NUTRITION SURVEYS, PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO OVERWEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT AND AVERAGE HEIGHT IN INCHES IN 11 LOGICALS ABOVE AND BELOW THE TEN PERCENT LIMIT BASED FROM THE STANDARD HEIGHT OF AGE GROUPS - AUGUST 1950

Tokyo

Classification	All Ages	Infant 2 year	2 - 5 years	6 - 10 years	11 - 15 years	16 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	50 years and over
No. persons examined in each age group	3,525	150	460	585	425	354	536	521	436	418
Percent more than 10% below standard weight	17.8	16.9	16.9	9.1	12.0	13.8	19.2	19.6	23.4	27.8
Percent between 10% above and below standard weight	63.4	47.4	63.7	63.2	58.6	72.6	70.0	65.4	61.0	59.0
Percent more than 10% above standard weight	18.8	33.7	17.4	27.7	29.4	13.6	10.8	15.0	15.6	13.2
Average number of kilograms below standard weight	4.0	1.0	1.5	2.3	3.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0
Average number of kilograms above standard weight	3.4	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.3

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DIFFERENT STATES, PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO OVERWEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT AND AVERAGE HEIGHT EVIATION IN KILOGRAMS ABOVE AND BELOW THE TEN PERCENT LEVEL MEASURED FROM THE STANDARD WEIGHT BY AGE GROUPS - AUGUST 1950

Classification	11 Cities									
	All Ages	Under 2 Year	2 - 5 years	6 - 10 years	11 - 15 years	16 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	51 years and Over
No. persons examined in each age group	4,780	250	526	643	555	446	602	606	552	600
Percent more than 10% below standard weight	17.4	13.5	15.4	5.8	11.5	10.8	19.4	19.3	25.4	30.3
Percent between 10% above and below standard weight	63.0	48.8	64.6	61.7	57.5	73.3	65.1	66.2	62.5	58.2
Percent more than 10% above standard weight	19.6	32.4	20.0	32.5	31.0	15.9	12.5	14.5	12.1	11.5
Average number of kilograms below standard weight	4.7	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.0
Average number of kilograms above standard weight	3.7	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN NUTRITION SURVEYS, PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO OVERWEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT AND AVERAGE HEIGHT DEVIATION IN KILOGRAMS ABOVE AND BELOW THE TEN PLACENT LEVEL MEASURED FROM THE STANDARD HEIGHT BY AGE GROUPS - AUGUST 1950

Other Cities

Classification	All Ages										51 years and over
	Under 2 year	2 - 5 years	6 - 10 years	11 - 15 years	16 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years			
No. persons examined in each age group	6,462	406	899	1,222	1,039	707	1,005	1,149	987	1,048	
Percent more than 10% below standard weight	17.3	20.9	11.9	7.8	10.6	12.4	19.2	21.1	25.7	27.8	
Percent between 10% above and below standard weight	64.1	53.0	68.2	57.9	61.8	75.3	68.9	67.1	61.6	61.2	
Percent more than 10% above standard weight	18.6	26.1	19.9	34.3	27.6	12.3	11.9	11.8	12.7	11.0	
Average number of kilograms below Standard weight	4.8	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.7	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.8	
Average number of kilograms above standard weight	3.7	1.0	1.5	2.7	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN NUTRITION SURVEY, FACILITY OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO OVERWEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT AND AVERAGE HEIGHT DEVIATION IN KILOGRAMS ABOVE AND BELOW THE TEN PERCENT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD WEIGHT BY AGE GROUPS - AUGUST 1950

Rural Areas											
Classification	All ages	Under 2 years	2 - 5 years	6 - 10 years	11 - 15 years	16 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	51 years and over	
No. persons examined in each age group	18,637	1,034	1,961	2,522	2,316	1,709	2,460	2,053	1,937	2,875	
Percent more than 10% below standard weight	15.7	24.7	13.4	5.5	9.3	9.7	14.2	17.6	22.2	27.7	
Percent between 10% above and below standard weight	66.0	45.7	71.6	66.8	61.3	71.5	71.3	67.0	64.9	63.0	
Percent more than 10% above standard weight	18.3	25.6	15.0	27.7	29.4	18.8	14.5	15.4	12.9	9.3	
Average number of kilograms below standard weight	4.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	
Average number of kilograms above standard weight	3.6	1.0	1.4	2.5	4.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.1	

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN  
AUGUST 1950

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of August 1950. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages, and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in August 1950.

Live Births: There were 192,572 live births in August compared with 186,208 last month. The live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum) increased 3 percent from 26.7 to 27.6. The current rate was 12 percent below the corresponding rates for 1949 (31.4) and 1948 (31.3), but slightly higher than the August median rate (27.2) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The live birth rate for all "shi" (27.7) was only slightly higher than that (27.5) for all "gun". Twenty-eight prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, eight were higher and ten lower. Nagasaki was the only prefecture to record a rate (34.2) more than 20 percent above the all Japan figure, while two prefectures (Kyoto, 21.4 and Nagano, 21.6) had rates more than 20 percent below.

Deaths (all ages): During August there were 73,820 deaths compared with 72,018 in July. The current death rate (10.6), per 1,000 population per annum, was 3 percent greater than last month (10.3), but was the lowest August death rate of record. It was 5 percent below the corresponding rate last year (11.2), nearly 10 percent less than the same rate in 1943 (11.7), and more than 40 percent below the August median rate (18.3) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" (10.2) was 6 percent less than that (10.8) for all "gun". Three-fourths of the prefectures (34) recorded rates within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Seven prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above the Japan rate, including Saitama, Aomori, and Fukui Prefectures with rates more than 20 percent above. Only five prefectures had rates more than 10 percent below the average for the country. The lowest death rate was credited to Kanagawa Prefecture (9.0) and was 15 percent below the national average.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes of death are shown in table 3. These 10 causes accounted for 50,285 deaths more than two-thirds of all deaths during August. Changes from the July level were evenly divided with 5 causes increasing and 5 decreasing. Dysentery increased 18 percent from 41.2 to 48.6 and rose from eighth to seventh position among the ten leading causes of death. The death rate for vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system increased 8 percent from 101.4 to 109.7 and lesser increases were recorded for enterites and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea, all ages (from 109.3 to 114.3); senility and senile psychosis (from 51.0 to 53.7); and accidents and poisonings (from 60.7 to 61.7). Pneumonia, including pneumonia of the newborn, accounted for the largest decrease, 18 percent. Heart diseases decreased 9 percent from 51.9 to 47.4 and the remaining three causes decreased slightly.

Compared with August last year, there were four increases and six decreases. The death rate for dysentery this month (48.6) was 40 percent greater than in August last year (34.8). The current death rate (109.7) for vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system was 14 percent above the corresponding rate (96.3) in 1949. Minor increases were recorded for nephritis and nephrosis, and malignant neoplasms. The death rate for senility and senile psychosis dropped 22 percent from 68.5 in August 1949 to 53.7 this month and decreases of 17 and 15 percent respectively were recorded for enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea (all ages), and tuberculosis (all forms). Lesser decrease were recorded for the remaining three causes.

Infant Deaths: Infant deaths numbered 7,927 this month compared with 9,499 last month. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births) decreased for the fifth consecutive month more or less in accordance with normal season trends and was the lowest August rate of record. The current rate (41.2) was about 20 percent below the July rate (51.0), 14 percent less than the August rate last year (47.7), and 18 percent less than the corresponding rate in 1948 (50.4). The August median rate for the 5 year period 1938-1942 was 82.3, double the current rate.

The infant death rate for all "shi" (33.7) was 25 percent less than that (45.1) for all "gun". Eighteen prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 16 were higher and 12 lower. Aomori Prefecture had a rate (95.0) more than double the average for the country and Fukui had one (62.3) more than 50 percent greater. At the other extreme, the lowest prefectural rate was recorded by Kanagawa (22.3) and was 46 percent below the all Japan figure. Tokyo-to had a rate (25.7) 38 percent below the national average.

Deaths and rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths in August are shown in table 4. Eighty-five percent of all infant deaths in August, or a total of 6,732 deaths, was attributed to these 10 causes. Nine decreases were recorded from the July level, no increases and one cause (birth injuries) did not change. Whooping cough dropped from sixth to seventh position among the leading causes of death, decreasing nearly 40 percent from 2.3 to 1.4. Decreases of more than 30 percent were also recorded in the infant death rates for pneumonia (including pneumonia of the newborn) from 4.6 to 2.9, accidents and poisonings from 0.8 to 0.5 and bronchitis and bronchiectasis, from 1.3 to 0.9. Lesser decreases were recorded for the remaining five causes.

Compared with August 1949, there were six decreases, three increases, and the rate for one cause (accidents and poisonings) did not change. The infant death rate for two causes (premature birth and congenital malformations) increased by 50 percent and the rate for birth injuries rose from 0.4 to 0.7. The current rate for whooping cough (1.4) was just half the August rate (2.8) last year. The remaining five causes to record decreases from the August 1949 level were: enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea from 12.5 to 9.6; congenital debility from 9.9 to 7.4; pneumonia, including pneumonia of newborn from 3.3 to 2.9; other diseases peculiar to early infancy from 2.8 to 2.5; and bronchitis and bronchiectasis from 1.3 to 0.9.

Stillbirths: During August there were 19,302 stillbirths compared with 18,216 in July. The stillbirth rate, per 1,000 live births, increased 2 percent from 97.8 last month to 100.2 this month. The current rate was the highest August rate of record and was the second time for a monthly rate to be in excess of 100.0.

Currently the rate was 22 percent above the corresponding rate (82.2) last year and approximately 30 percent greater than the same rate (55.6) in 1948 or the August median rate (55.0) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (146.2) was more than 90 percent greater than the (75.8) for all "gun". Twenty prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 13 were higher and 13 lower. The highest prefectural rate (182.3) was recorded by Tottori and was more than 80 percent greater than the all Japan average. Three additional prefectures (Osaka, 139.8; Miyazaki, 138. and Nagano, 134.7) had rates more than 30 percent above the national figure. Prefectures with rates more than 20 percent below the average for the country were Toyama, 72.5; Tochigi, 75.8; Hokkaido, 76.8; and Saitama, 80.0.

Marriages: Marriages decreased for the third consecutive month, following the normal seasonal trend. There were 47,505 marriages currently compared with 50,634 last month. The rate (per 1,000 population per annum) was 6.8, a decrease of 7 percent from the July rate (7.3). It was currently 12 percent lower than the same month last year (7.7), 27 percent lower than in the corresponding month of 1948 (9.3), but 15 percent higher than the August median rate (5.9) for the 7 year period 1932 - 1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" (7.2) was 9 percent higher than that (6.6) for all "gun". The rates for 28 prefectures fell within the range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Ten prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above the all Japan figure, including Kochi (8.8) and Tokushima (8.2) where the rates were greater by about 30 and 20 percent respectively. Eight prefectural rates were more than 10 percent below the average, the lowest rate (4.8) in Niigata being about 30 percent below the national.

Divorces: There were 7,643 divorces during August compared with 6,707 in July. The divorce rate (per 1,000 population per annum) rose from 1.0 to 1.1. The current rate was slightly higher than the same rate (1.0) in 1949 and 1948 and more than 80 percent above the August median rate (0.6) for the 7 year period 1932 - 1938.

The divorce rate for all "shi" was 1.3 and for all "gun" 1.0. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in three prefectures (Ibaraki, Nagano and Yamanashi) to 1.6 in Ehime and Kochi. Six prefectures had rates equal to the all Japan rate, 22 had higher rates and 18 had lower.



TABLE 1.- LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES  
BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, AUGUST, 1950

Area	Live Births	Deaths	*Infant Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
ALL JAPAN	192,572	73,820	7,927	19,302	47,505	7,643
All "Shi"	66,903	24,607	2,257	9,779	17,365	3,155
All "Gun"	125,664	49,213	5,670	9,523	30,140	4,488
Aichi	7,321	2,777	310	841	1,954	289
Akita	3,275	1,219	192	275	679	161
Aomori	3,254	1,411	309	333	805	125
Chiba	4,539	2,076	169	365	1,195	143
Ehime	3,734	1,281	157	362	928	210
Fukui	1,781	831	111	144	463	79
Fukuoka	9,209	2,989	333	959	2,183	381
Fukushima	5,453	1,915	228	510	1,169	175
Gifu	3,377	1,434	141	366	914	139
Gumma	3,839	1,513	135	448	758	123
Hiroshima	4,373	1,811	166	387	1,265	214
Hokkaido	11,519	3,548	567	835	2,643	333
Hyogo	7,050	2,827	261	784	1,992	334
Ibaraki	4,961	1,973	230	457	1,429	133
Ishikawa	2,110	1,016	117	189	569	109
Iwate	3,679	1,425	207	318	852	125
Kagawa	2,164	839	82	220	621	124
Kagoshima	4,398	1,766	210	395	1,090	163
Kanagawa	5,393	1,825	120	441	1,303	190
Kochi	1,948	803	89	177	667	121
Kumamoto	4,343	1,708	173	455	1,064	138
Kyoto	3,322	1,424	114	430	793	173
Nie	3,055	1,192	90	328	830	144
Niigagi	4,259	1,395	145	434	950	133
Miyazaki	3,010	1,036	133	417	644	114
Nagano	3,911	1,754	142	527	878	124
Nagasaki	4,661	1,558	219	449	1,097	177
Nara	1,559	681	76	151	477	78
Niigata	6,082	2,472	249	601	1,028	221
Oita	2,997	1,224	122	339	762	117
Okayama	3,602	1,570	138	404	1,123	192
Osaka	7,638	2,960	297	1,075	2,217	388
Saga	2,451	893	96	267	604	97
Saitama	5,515	2,488	229	441	951	152
Shiga	1,755	790	81	184	403	69
Shimane	2,129	870	100	256	535	72
Shizuoka	5,985	1,945	208	562	1,222	213
Tochigi	3,986	1,667	147	302	922	126
Tokushima	2,130	873	96	199	618	95
Tokyo	12,496	4,305	321	1,112	3,346	490
Tottori	1,262	563	65	230	346	60
Toyama	2,344	1,070	110	170	538	98
Wakayama	2,028	860	79	233	577	100
Yamagata	3,265	1,217	170	293	723	135
Yamaguchi	3,654	1,326	123	389	953	158
Yamanashi	1,706	695	76	193	370	48

\* Deaths under one year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2.- LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILL BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES  
BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, AUGUST 1950

Area	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
ALL JAPAN	27.6	10.6	41.2	100.2	6.8	1.1
All "SHI"	27.7	10.2	33.7	146.2	7.2	1.3
All "GUN"	27.5	10.8	45.1	75.3	6.6	1.0
Aichi	26.1	9.9	42.2	114.9	7.0	1.0
Akita	29.3	10.9	58.6	84.0	6.1	1.4
Aomori	30.7	13.3	95.0	102.3	7.6	1.2
Chiba	24.4	11.1	37.2	80.4	6.4	0.8
Ehime	29.0	9.9	40.4	96.9	7.2	1.6
Fukui	27.9	13.0	62.3	80.9	7.3	1.2
Fukuoka	31.9	10.4	36.2	104.1	7.6	1.3
Fukushima	30.9	10.9	41.8	93.5	6.6	1.0
Gifu	25.4	10.8	41.8	108.4	6.9	1.0
Gunma	27.4	10.8	35.2	116.7	5.4	0.9
Hiroshima	24.6	10.2	38.0	88.5	7.1	1.2
Hokkaido	32.9	10.1	49.2	76.8	7.6	1.0
Hyogo	25.7	10.3	37.0	111.2	7.3	1.2
Ibaraki	27.9	11.1	46.4	92.1	8.0	0.7
Ishikawa	25.7	12.4	55.5	89.6	6.9	1.3
Iwate	32.7	12.7	56.3	86.4	7.6	1.1
Kagawa	26.6	10.3	37.9	101.7	7.6	1.5
Kagoshima	23.6	11.5	47.7	89.8	7.1	1.1
Kanagawa	26.7	9.0	22.3	81.8	6.5	0.9
Kochi	25.8	10.6	45.7	90.9	8.8	1.6
Kumamoto	27.9	11.0	39.8	104.8	6.8	1.2
Kyoto	21.4	9.2	34.3	129.4	5.1	1.1
Mie	24.2	9.4	29.5	107.4	6.6	1.1
Miyagi	30.7	10.0	34.0	101.9	6.8	1.0
Miyazaki	32.9	11.3	44.2	138.5	7.0	1.2
Nagano	21.6	9.7	36.3	134.7	4.9	0.7
Nagasaki	34.2	11.4	47.0	96.3	8.1	1.3
Nara	23.0	10.0	48.7	96.9	7.0	1.2
Niigata	28.7	11.7	40.9	98.8	4.8	1.0
Oita	27.6	11.3	40.7	113.1	7.0	1.1
Okayama	25.1	10.9	38.3	112.2	7.8	1.3
Osaka	25.1	9.7	38.6	139.8	7.2	1.3
Saga	30.2	11.0	39.2	108.9	7.5	1.2
Saitama	29.7	13.4	41.5	80.0	5.1	0.8
Shiga	23.1	10.4	46.2	104.8	5.3	0.9
Shimane	27.1	11.1	47.0	120.2	6.8	0.9
Shizuoka	28.6	9.3	34.8	93.9	5.8	1.0
Tochigi	29.4	12.3	36.9	75.8	6.8	0.9
Tokushima	28.2	11.5	45.1	93.4	8.2	1.3
Tokyo	26.5	9.1	25.7	89.0	7.1	1.0
Tottori	24.5	10.9	51.5	182.3	6.7	1.2
Toyama	27.0	12.3	46.9	72.5	6.8	1.1
Wakayama	23.8	10.1	39.0	114.9	6.8	1.2
Yamagata	27.9	10.4	52.1	91.3	6.2	1.2
Yamaguchi	27.9	10.1	33.7	106.5	7.3	1.2
Yamanashi	24.0	9.8	44.5	113.1	5.2	0.7

1/Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis.

Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, AUGUST 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	August 1950		July 50	August 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	50,285			
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	10,046	143.9	150.5	169.5
571-572, 578a 578b, 764, 785.6	Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea (all ages)	7,981	114.3	109.3	137.6
330-334, 352a	Vascular Lesions affecting the central nervous system	7,661	109.7	101.4	96.3
140-200, 202, 203, 205	Malignant neoplasms	5,429	77.8	79.0	76.2
E800, E962	Accidents and poisonings	4,309	61.7	60.7	63.9
794, 304	Senility and senile psychosis	3,747	53.7	51.0	68.5
045-048	Dysentery (all forms)	3,391	48.6	41.2	34.8
410-443 782.0-782.2	Heart diseases	3,309	47.4	51.9	52.7
590-594, 446, 789.0, 789.1, 792	Nephritis and nephrosis	2,512	36.0	37.1	35.4
490-493, 763	Pneumonia (including pneumonia of newborn)	1,900	27.2	33.2	29.0

Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July 1949) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, AUGUST 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	August 1950		July 50	August 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	6,732			
571-572, 578a,764	Enteritis and colitis,ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea	1,854	9.6	12.3	12.5
772.0,773a	Congenital debility	1,416	7.4	8.5	9.9
	1/ Premature birth	1,335	6.9	7.7	4.6
490-493,763	Pneumonia (Including pneumonia of the new born)	552	2.9	4.6	3.3
	2/ Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	479	2.5	2.8	2.8
750-759	Congenital malformations	397	2.1	2.2	1.4
056	Whooping cough	277	1.4	2.3	2.8
500-502,526	Bronchitis and bronchiectasis	178	0.9	1.3	1.3
760-761	Birth injuries	141	0.7	0.7	0.4
E800-E962	Accidents and poisonings	103	0.5	0.8	0.5

1/ Premature birth includes International Code Numbers: 762.5, 766.5, 767.5, 768.5, 769.5-769.9, 770.5-770.7, 771.5, 772.5, 773.5, 776.

2/ Other diseases peculiar to early infancy includes International Code Numbers: 762.0, 766.0, 767.0, 768.0, 769.0-769.4, 770.0-770.2, 771.0, 773b, 785.2.

Rates are 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.  
Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report,  
Ministry of Welfare.

## JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT SEPTEMBER 1950

Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals operating in Japan continued to increase. The number for September (3,323) was only slightly higher than the figure (3,297) reported for August, but was 7 percent greater than the average (3,110) in September 1949. There were 314 tuberculosis sanatoria operating this month, compared with 311 last month and 295 in September last year. The number of mental hospitals increased from 134 to 135 and was currently about 10 percent above the average (122) for the corresponding month last year. There continued to be 13 leprosaria operating in Japan. Other and general hospitals increased slightly from 2,839 to 2,861, but increased 7 percent from the September average last year (2,680).

Bed Capacity: During September the average bed capacity (266,558) was slightly higher than in August (264,983) and 6 percent above the average for September 1949 (251,834). There were about 300 more beds available in tuberculosis sanatoria this month (62,174) and last month (61,838) and a numeric increase of more than 7,100 (13 percent) over the September average last year (55,034). The total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients, including those in general hospitals, rose from 93,984 in August to 95,332 in September, and was currently 20 percent above the average (79,526) for September 1949. The average bed capacity for mental hospitals increased slightly over last month (from 17,416 to 17,497) and 12 percent over the corresponding month last year (15,667). The total number of beds available for mental patients, including those in general hospitals increased slightly from August (from 19,512 to 19,575) and 13 percent from September 1949 (17,365). The bed capacity of leprosaria decreased slightly from 8,894 in August to 8,888 in September, and was 2 percent below the average (9,037) for September 1949. There were nearly 1,200 more beds available in other and general hospitals in September (177,999) than in August (176,835), the current figure being a numeric increase of approximately 5,900 (3 percent) over that for the corresponding month of last year (172,096). Of the total beds available in general and other hospitals during September, 19 percent (33,158) were for tuberculosis patients, compared with 18 percent last month and 14 percent in September 1949. One percent of the beds (2,078) continued to be reserved for mental patients.

In-Patient Load: The average daily in-patient load for all hospitals in September (213,439) was slightly higher than the number for last month (210,607) and about 20 percent above the average for September of last year (177,074). The number of patients in tuberculosis sanatoria (58,909) increased 2 percent over last month (57,606) and was a fourth above the corresponding figure for last year (47,056). The total number of tuberculosis in patients, including those in general hospitals, was 95,207, an increase of 3 percent over the August average (92,125), and nearly a third higher than in September 1949 (72,268). For mental hospitals the in-patient load increased slightly from 16,381 in August to 16,670 in September. The current average was about a fourth above the corresponding 1949 figure (13,251). The total number of in-patients, including those in general hospitals, increased slightly (from 18,254 to 18,644) and was currently 27 percent above the average for September 1949 (14,677). The average daily in-patient load for leprosaria increased slightly from 8,655 in August to 8,734 in September. The current figure was 3 percent higher than that (8,448) in September 1949. During September the average daily in-patient load in general and other hospitals was 129,126, slightly higher than in August (127,965) and about a fifth above the corresponding figure (108,319) for last year.

Out-Patient Load: A correction was received on the number of out-patients in mental hospitals in August, and comparisons are based on corrected totals. The average daily number of out-patients for all hospitals showed for the first time this year, a decrease (5 percent) from 376,120 in August to 357,113 in September. The current figure was 5 percent higher than that (339,413) in September 1949. During 1949 the peak out-patient load was in August, with a decrease as in 1950 from August to September. In 1948 and 1946 peaks were in September, and in 1947 the peak was in June with a secondary peak in September. The out-patient load for tuberculosis sanatoria was 2 percent higher in September (5,435) than in August (5,309) and over a fifth above the figure in the preceding September (4,459). Out-patients for mental hospitals decreased from 631 in August to 568 in September. The current figure was 16 percent above that (490) for September 1949. For the first time since figures became reportable in January 1949 there were no out-patients treated by leprosy. Last month there were 16 and in September 1949 there were 20. The number of out-patients for general and other hospitals decreased 5% from 370,164 in the previous month to 351,110 currently, but the current figure was 5 percent above that for September of last year (334,444).

Bed Occupancy: The daily bed-occupancy ratio in total hospitals continued its usual seasonal increase. The current ratio was 80.1, slightly higher than the figure last month (79.5) and 14 percent greater than the ratio (70.3) in September last year. Three-fourths (34) of the prefectures had ratios within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 3 were higher and 9 lower. The ratio in Tottori Prefecture (96.0) was 20 percent above the national average while that in Mie Prefecture (68.1) was 15 percent below.

The current bed-occupancy for tuberculosis sanatoria (94.7) was slightly higher than last month (93.2) and over 10 percent higher than the ratio (85.5) in September of last year. The percent of all tuberculosis beds occupied, including general hospitals, was 99.9, slightly higher than last month (98.0) and 10 percent higher than in the same month of 1949 (90.9). For sanatoria, three-fourth (35) prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national ratio, 6 were lower and 5 higher. The lowest ratio, 75.0 in Aomori Prefecture, was about 20 percent below and the highest, 131.9 in Yamagata Prefecture, was nearly 40 percent above the national ratio.

The percent of beds occupied in mental hospitals during September (95.3) was slightly higher than last month (94.1) and 13 percent above the ratio (84.6) in September of last year. The percent of all beds occupied by mental patients including those in general and other hospitals rose slightly from 93.6 to 95.2, and was currently 13 percent above the ratio in the same month last year (84.5). For mental hospitals, only 15 prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 17 were higher and 12 lower. The remaining 2 prefectures have no mental hospitals. The ratio in Iwate Prefecture (235.0) continued to be about two and a half times the national average, while ratios in Yamanashi (163.5), Fukushima (151.9) and Fukui (149.5) were again more than 50 percent above. Aomori Prefecture again reported the lowest ratio (47.7), one-half the national average.

The bed-occupancy ratio for leprosy was slightly higher in September (98.3) than in August (97.3) and 5 percent above the ratio (93.5) in September 1949. For the 10 prefectures having leprosy, ratios ranged from 67.7 in Yamanashi to 115.4 in Shizuoka.

The ratio of beds occupied in general and other hospitals was 72.5 currently, about the same as last month (72.4) but 15 percent greater than in September 1949 (62.9). A majority (27) of the prefectures reported ratios within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 12 were lower and 7 higher. The highest prefectural ratio was recorded by Tottori Prefecture (95.2) over 30 percent above the national ratio, while the lowest (53.4 in Tokushima) was over 25 percent below.



## JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR September 1950

1/

## TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3,323	266,558	570,552	213,439	357,113
Hokkaido	243	16,397	41,273	12,037	29,236
Aomori	37	3,766	6,836	2,993	3,843
Iwate	55	4,182	10,713	3,673	7,040
Miyagi	78	6,870	13,289	5,960	7,329
Akita	42	3,025	7,376	2,358	5,018
Yamagata	29	3,019	6,215	2,499	3,716
Fukushima	60	4,062	9,510	3,219	6,291
Ibaraki	72	4,823	7,613	3,435	4,178
Tochigi	45	3,130	8,440	2,502	5,938
Gumma	43	4,052	6,615	3,479	3,136
Saitama	107	4,725	9,482	3,401	6,081
Chiba	96	8,202	11,800	6,627	5,173
Tokyo	271	30,496	65,395	27,603	37,792
Kanagawa	118	11,255	24,224	9,518	14,706
Niigata	77	6,080	14,006	5,049	8,957
Toyama	47	3,213	7,470	2,495	4,975
Ishikawa	65	4,448	8,944	3,495	5,449
Fukui	28	1,954	4,004	1,645	2,359
Yamanashi	25	1,310	2,423	913	1,510
Nagano	75	5,046	9,128	3,539	5,289
Gifu	54	3,295	7,851	2,764	5,087
Shizuoka	68	6,625	12,322	4,562	7,760
Aichi	152	10,571	24,875	7,902	16,473
Mie	67	4,927	8,629	3,354	5,275
Shiga	29	1,834	4,206	1,589	2,617
Kyoto	82	9,058	16,140	6,842	9,298
Osaka	175	18,574	33,921	13,778	20,143
Hyogo	130	9,640	24,495	8,375	16,120
Nara	19	1,111	2,742	937	1,805
Nakayama	28	1,695	4,091	1,273	2,818
Tottori	18	1,704	3,475	1,635	1,840
Shimane	21	1,850	3,706	1,672	2,034
Okayama	74	6,698	11,130	5,657	5,473
Hiroshima	94	6,594	14,975	5,271	9,704
Yamaguchi	78	5,284	12,334	4,203	8,131
Tokushima	32	2,352	3,870	1,760	2,110
Kagawa	37	2,970	5,052	2,203	2,849
Ehime	47	3,261	6,702	2,319	4,383
Kochi	40	2,016	3,403	1,436	2,367
Fukuoka	143	13,390	47,444	11,612	35,832
Saga	55	3,326	7,984	2,640	5,344
Nagasaki	67	4,749	12,204	3,416	8,868
Kumamoto	71	5,540	10,629	4,469	6,160
Oita	34	2,996	4,183	2,304	1,879
Miyazaki	39	2,160	4,343	1,587	2,756
Kagoshima	56	4,283	5,410	3,439	1,971

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR September 1950

1/

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	314	62,174	64,344	58,909	5,435
Hokkaido	16	3,083	3,145	2,850	295
Aomori	4	1,038	953	779	174
Iwate	3	628	721	669	52
Miyagi	4	1,390	1,588	1,390	198
Akita	4	680	645	594	51
Yamagata	3	342	479	451	28
Fukushima	4	884	783	735	48
Ibaraki	8	1,806	1,571	1,494	77
Tochigi	4	884	978	907	71
Gumma	7	708	919	710	109
Saitama	6	1,248	1,432	1,203	229
Chiba	16	3,476	3,440	3,162	278
Tokyo	34	6,687	7,625	7,087	538
Kanagawa	14	2,850	3,050	2,830	250
Niigata	10	1,588	1,599	1,535	64
Toyama	2	900	905	859	46
Ishikawa	6	1,010	1,009	944	65
Fukui	2	690	650	597	83
Yamanashi	1	140	147	144	3
Nagano	8	1,486	1,586	1,456	132
Gifu	6	1,024	1,084	1,024	60
Shizuoka	4	1,107	1,103	1,050	53
Aichi	11	2,980	2,717	2,413	274
Mie	4	891	958	888	70
Shiga	5	500	515	495	20
Kyoto	6	1,750	1,631	1,481	150
Osaka	12	3,935	4,032	3,723	309
Hyogo	20	2,540	3,033	2,462	571
Nara	2	180	172	161	11
Wakayama	2	191	215	208	7
Tottori	1	50	54	53	1
Shimane	1	500	515	490	25
Okayama	5	1,034	1,048	1,027	21
Hiroshima	9	2,106	1,910	1,816	94
Yamaguchi	8	1,185	1,206	969	237
Tokushima	2	811	853	815	38
Kagawa	2	240	246	238	8
Ehime	3	957	972	932	40
Kochi	2	216	227	211	16
Fukuoka	24	3,259	3,252	3,022	260
Saga	3	824	910	798	112
Nagasaki	5	294	368	274	94
Kumamoto	4	1,228	1,273	1,197	76
Oita	6	732	733	716	17
Miyazaki	2	540	555	532	23
Kagoshima	9	1,582	1,545	1,488	57

JAPAN'S HOSPITAL STRENGTH FOR September 1950

1/

PERINATAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	135	17,497	17,238	16,670	568
Hokkaido	6	510	588	554	34
Aomori	1	86	41	41	-
Iwate	1	60	141	141	-
Miyagi	2	236	254	254	0
Akita	1	140	149	143	6
Yamagata	1	125	132	128	4
Fukushima	2	133	204	202	2
Ibaraki	3	201	214	212	2
Tochigi	4	271	285	254	31
Gumma	1	340	408	388	20
Saitama	4	469	512	478	34
Chiba	4	611	546	517	29
Tokyo	12	3,552	3,579	3,490	89
Kanagawa	6	885	766	750	16
Niigata	1	228	229	227	2
Toyama	3	165	234	203	31
Ishikawa	4	329	317	297	20
Fukui	1	105	169	157	12
Yamanashi	1	52	89	85	4
Nagano	3	254	243	242	1
Gifu	1	275	209	301	8
Shizuoka	4	371	363	341	22
Aichi	7	725	627	614	13
Mie	2	343	214	210	4
Shiga	1	167	184	183	1
Kyoto	4	393	304	302	2
Osaka	7	1,876	1,760	1,735	33
Hyogo	6	1,161	967	952	15
Nara	2	188	212	204	8
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	14	80	4
Shimane	2	65	76	74	2
Okayama	1	196	249	249	-
Hiroshima	6	350	420	412	8
Yamaguchi	2	136	143	133	10
Tokushima	1	154	204	204	-
Kagawa	1	90	70	67	3
Ehime	1	200	207	200	7
Kochi	2	174	170	162	8
Fukuoka	7	626	544	512	32
Saga	3	434	456	432	24
Nagasaki	3	115	70	69	1
Kumamoto	2	168	160	166	-
Oita	3	171	147	129	18
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	5	292	164	176	8

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR September 1950

1/  
LEPROSARIA

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patient	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	8,888	8,734	8,734	-
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	600	625	625	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	550	500	500	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	1	1,050	1,038	1,038	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1,200	1,150	1,150	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	44	44	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	305	352	352	-
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Nakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2,350	2,332	2,332	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	648	648	648	-
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	2	1,220	1,172	1,172	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	900	873	873	-

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STATISTICS REPORT FOR September 1950

1/

OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2,861	177,999	400,236	129,126	351,110
Hokkaido	221	12,804	37,539	8,633	28,906
Aomori	31	2,042	5,218	1,548	3,670
Iwate	51	3,494	9,852	2,864	6,988
Miyagi	71	4,694	10,947	3,816	7,131
Akita	37	2,206	6,583	1,622	4,961
Yamagata	25	2,552	5,603	1,920	3,683
Fukushima	54	3,046	8,523	2,282	6,241
Ibaraki	61	2,816	5,828	1,729	4,099
Tochigi	37	1,974	5,177	1,341	5,836
Gumma	34	1,954	4,350	1,343	3,007
Saitama	98	3,008	7,538	1,719	5,819
Chiba	75	4,115	7,813	2,948	4,865
Tokyo	225	19,057	53,040	15,875	37,165
Kanagawa	98	7,520	20,377	5,937	14,440
Niigata	66	4,265	12,179	3,288	8,891
Toyama	42	2,148	6,332	1,433	4,899
Ishikawa	55	3,110	7,618	2,254	5,364
Fukui	25	1,158	3,155	891	2,264
Yamanashi	22	1,053	2,143	640	1,503
Nagano	64	3,306	6,997	1,841	5,156
Gifu	47	1,996	6,459	1,440	5,019
Shizuoka	57	4,842	10,503	2,813	7,625
Aichi	134	6,865	21,031	4,845	16,186
Mie	61	3,693	7,458	2,257	5,201
Shiga	23	1,167	3,500	911	2,597
Kyoto	73	6,915	14,205	5,059	9,146
Osaka	156	12,763	21,120	8,319	19,801
Hyogo	104	5,939	20,496	4,962	15,534
Nara	15	744	2,357	572	1,785
Wakayama	25	1,504	3,076	1,065	2,811
Tottori	16	1,579	3,338	1,503	1,835
Shimane	18	1,285	3,115	1,107	2,008
Okayama	67	3,112	7,500	2,049	5,451
Hiroshima	79	4,137	12,644	3,043	9,601
Yamaguchi	68	3,964	10,906	3,101	7,885
Tokushima	29	1,387	2,013	741	2,072
Kagawa	33	1,992	4,080	1,250	2,838
Ehime	43	2,104	5,523	1,187	4,336
Kochi	36	1,626	3,406	1,063	2,343
Fukuoka	111	9,505	40,617	8,077	35,540
Saga	49	2,068	6,617	1,409	5,208
Nagasaki	60	4,339	11,545	3,073	8,772
Kumamoto	63	2,924	8,019	1,935	6,084
Oita	24	2,092	3,303	1,459	1,844
Miyazaki	37	1,620	3,788	1,055	2,733
Kagoshima	41	1,509	2,009	902	1,907

FOOTNOTES:

- 1/ Total Hospitals
- 1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.
  - 2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
  - 3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
  - 4/ Average of daily count.
  - 5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Tuberculosis Sanatoria

- 1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.
- 2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
- 3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
- 4/ Average of daily count.
- 5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Mental Hospitals

- 1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.
- 2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
- 3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
- 4/ Average of daily count.
- 5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Leprosaria

- 1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more.
- 2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
- 3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
- 4/ Average of daily count.
- 5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Other Hospitals

- 1/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more, excluding mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.
- 2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
- 3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
- 4/ Average of daily count.
- 5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN  
JAPAN FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1950

During the five weeks ended 30 September 1950 the 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> communicable diseases included in this digest for which reports on deaths as well as cases are available accounted for 16,495 cases and 3,544 deaths. Cases and deaths were both slightly higher<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> than in August when they numbered 16,389 and 3,458 respectively. The 19 additional diseases included herein (not counting the four venereal diseases) accounted for 97,394 cases, 36 percent more than there were last month (71,385). Rates for nine diseases (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, epidemic meningitis, measles, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus, and trachoma) were lower this month than in both last month and September 1949, while rates for five others (diphtheria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and leprosy) were higher currently. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax glanders, or dengue fever were reported during any of the three periods. The rabies case rate was the same all three periods. Data for tsutsugamushi, schistosomiasis, and filariasis are not available prior to the current year. Compared with last month, the tsutsugamushi rate decreased, the schistosomiasis rate increased, and the filariasis rate stayed the same. September rates for the remaining six diseases fell between those reported for last month and September 1949.

The diphtheria case rate was 60 percent higher this month (11.7) than in August (7.3), and the death rate (0.5) also increased over last month (0.2). The current case rate was 23 percent greater than that (9.5) recorded for last September but 10 percent lower than in September 1948 (13.0). Three fourths (34) of the prefectures reported higher rates this month than last, while eleven had lower rates, and one did not change. The highest rate this month was again in Miyazaki Prefecture (37.3), more than three times the national average, while rates at least two and a half times the national occurred in Saga (30.0) and Niigata (29.3). Yamanashi Prefecture reported the lowest rate (1.3).

The case rate for dysentery (148.7) this month was 26 percent less than in the preceding month (201.9). The death rate decreased in approximately the same proportion, from 44.0 to 31.5. The present case rate was the highest September rate recorded since 1946. It was 72 percent greater than that (86.6) for the same month of 1949 and over three and a half times the corresponding 1948 rate (41.5). Rates were lower this month than last in two-thirds (30) of the prefectures and higher in the remaining third (16). The largest changes were all decreases, of which the most outstanding occurred in three neighboring prefectures: Guama (from 728.1 to 237.2), Saitama (738.6 to 424.5), and Tochigi (525.4 to 297.5). Five other prefectures (Aichi, Ibaraki, Tokyo-to, Saga, and Chiba) also reported substantial decreases. Saitama Prefecture again reported the highest case rate this month (424.5), nearly three times the national average, and three additional prefectures, also located in the Kanto region, which had rates over twice the national were Tokyo-to (318.9), Nagano (313.9), and Tochigi (297.5). At the other extreme, Nara Prefecture reported a rate (17.3) less than an eighth of the national average. Of the total dysentery this month, 11,448 cases and 2,438 deaths were listed as bacillary and the other 84 cases and 4 deaths as amebic.

The current typhoid fever case rate (7.8) was nearly a third less than the August rate (11.5). The death rate (0.9) was also lower than in the preceding month (1.2). This month's case rate was the lowest<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> recorded for September. It was 33 percent less than in the same month of last year (12.6) and 53 percent below the corresponding 1948 rate (16.5). There were decreases from last month's rates in three-fourths (34) of the prefectures and increases in eleven. Kagoshima Prefecture reported no cases either month. One other prefecture (Oita) also reported no cases in the present month, while Wakayama, at the other extreme, reported a rate (16.9) over twice the all Japan rate.

The case rate for paratyphoid fever decreased from 4.0 last month to 3.0 currently, but the death rate increased from 0.1 to 0.2. The case rate was the lowest on record for September. In September last year and 1948 the rates were 3.9 and 5.1 respectively. Present rates were lower than last month's in 26 prefectures and higher in 18, while Ehime and Kagoshima have reported no cases for two months. There were also no cases this month in seven additional prefectures. Ibaraki (9.1) and Tottori (8.7) reported rates this month about three times the national average and five other prefectures rates over twice the average.

One typhus fever case was reported during September, while no cases were reported during August. There were two cases during September 1949 and three during the same month of 1948. Rates were less than 0.1 each of these months. The one case this month occurred in Chiba Prefecture.

The malaria case rate decreased from 2.5 in August to 1.4 in September, while the death rate (0.1) did not change. The present case rate was about a fourth of that (6.1) recorded for September 1949 and a sixth of the rate (8.4) for September 1948. The majority (27) of the prefectures reported current rates lower than the August rates, while 14 had rates that were higher. The remaining five prefectures have reported no cases for two or three months. Although the September rate in Shiga (42.7) decreased nearly 60 percent from the preceding month (105.2), it was still over 30 times the national average. Nine prefectures reported no cases this month.

The September case rate (34.6) for Japanese "B" encephalitis was 16 percent greater than the August rate (29.8). The death rate also increased, from 9.2 to 11.9. The current case rate was about three times the rate (11.6) for the same month of 1949 but approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1948 (34.2). Rates increased over last month in about two-thirds (30) of the prefectures and decreased in half that many (15), while no cases have been reported yet this year in Hokkaido. The largest changes were increases in Yamagata Prefecture (from 20.2 to 120.6) and Nagano Prefecture (9.3 to 107.9). Substantial decreases occurred in Tokyo-to (160.4 to 93.9) and Fukui (59.9 to 5.6). The current rates in Yamagata (120.6) and Nagano (107.9) were over three times the national average and those in Tokyo-to (93.9), Toyama (70.5), and Okayama (70.2) were more than twice the average. In addition to Hokkaido, Nagasaki also reported no cases this month, and the rate in Shiga (1.2) was under a twentieth of the all Japan rate.

The case rate for scarlet fever decreased from 3.9 last month to 3.4 in September, while the death rate increased from less than 0.1 to 0.1. During September last year the case rate was 3.1 and in September 1948 it was 2.5. About half (24) of the prefectures reported lower rates this month than last, nearly a third (14) had higher rates, while one stayed the same and seven others have reported no cases for two or more months. The highest rate this month was reported by Nagano (11.9), over three times the national rate, while four other prefectures (Tokyo-to, Osaka, Shiga, and Aichi) had rates more than twice the average. At the other extreme, 11 prefectures reported no cases.

The epidemic meningitis case rate (2.1) and death rate (0.6) decreased about a third from last month (3.3 and 0.9 respectively). The case rate was lower than in any September since 1946. Last year the rate was 3.0 and in 1948 it was 2.8. The majority (28) of the prefectures reported rates lower than in August and the other 18 had rates that were higher. Akita Prefecture reported a rate this month (8.1) nearly four times the national rate, Fukushima one (6.6) over three times as high, and three others (Tottori, Aomori, and Miyagi) twice as high. At the opposite extreme, Fukui and Nara reported no cases.

The current rate for measles cases (15.8) was nearly 60 percent below last month's rate (37.8). It was more than 60 percent less than in September of last year (41.0) but slightly higher than in the same period of 1948 (15.0). There were decreases from last month's rates in most prefectures (39) and increases in six, while Wakayama reported no cases either month. The most notable changes from last month were a decrease from 124.7 to 46.8 in Gifu and an increase from 149.3 to 245.4 in Fukui. Two additional prefectures with large decreases were Saga (86.1 to 20.0) and Ehime (39.0 to 30.7). The September rate in Fukui Prefecture (245.4) was more than fifteen times the all Japan average. Rates from six times to twice the national were reported by Iwate, Gifu, Hokkaido, and Kagawa. Ishikawa and Yamanashi prefectures, as well Wakayama, reported no cases this month.

The whooping cough case rate for September (138.6) was nearly a third below that for August (203.5). It was 45 percent less than that (250.8) recorded for September 1949 but 80 percent greater than in the same month of 1948 (77.2). Rates decreased from last month in all but six prefectures. The largest decrease was in Tottori (from 375.1 to 136.1), while ten additional prefectures also reported substantial decreases (more than 100.0). Toyama Prefecture reported a September rate (460.1) more than three times the national rate and Fukui (337.1) and Miyazaki (274.2) rates approximately two times or more. The lowest rate this month occurred in Nara (15.9).

There was a 41 percent increase in the tuberculosis rate in September (900.1) over August (639.1). The present rate was 38 percent higher than in September of last year (654.2) and 65 percent greater than in the same month of 1948 (544.0). This increase is believed to be almost entirely due to an increase in case reporting rather than an actual increase in number of cases. Rates were higher this month than last month in all but six prefectures. Almost half (21) of the prefectures reported rates that were at least 200.0 higher than in August and over three-fourths (35) rates at least 100.0 higher Kanagawa Prefecture, with an increase from 714.7 to 1,528.3, and Tokyo-to, from 1,056.6 to 1,823.8, were the most outstanding. The prefecture reporting the greatest decrease was Tokushima (809.2 to 584.3), while Iwate, Akita, and Aomori reported decreases of more than 100.0. The highest September rates occurred in Tokyo-to (1,823.8) Toyama (1,676.5), Kanagawa (1,528.3), Kyoto (1,309.3), and Osaka (1,299.2), and those five prefectures together accounted for 30 percent of the total cases. Of the total tuberculosis cases reported this month 90 percent (62,763) were designated as respiratory tuberculosis.

The pneumonia case rate (69.2) increased 7 percent over last month (64.4). It was slightly higher than the September 1949 rate (67.1) but 80 percent greater than that (38.5) recorded for September 1948. Compared with last month, rates were higher currently in 25 prefectures, lower in 20, and the same in the remaining one. Toyama Prefecture reported the highest September rate (338.8), nearly five times the rate for all Japan, while Saitama (173.7), Saga (163.3), and Iwate (147.9) had rates that were more than twice the national. The rate in Tokushima Prefecture (28.6) was nearly 60 percent below the national.

The case rate for influenza increased from 0.2 in August to 0.3 in September. The present rate was about half that (0.7) recorded for September of last year, and about a third of the September 1948 rate (1.0). Approximately a third (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more months. Eleven prefectures reported higher rates currently than in August, and four had lower rates. In the 12 prefectures that reported cases this month, rates ranged from 0.5 to 3.3.

The Poliomyelitis case rate this month (6.0) was about a fourth below that for the preceding month (8.2). It was slightly below the September 1949 rate (6.1) but more than twice that (2.5) for the same period of 1948. Almost two-thirds (29) of the prefectures reported lower rates this month than last, while a third (15) had higher rates. The two remaining prefectures (Tottori and Kagawa) reported no cases either month. The current rate in Oita Prefecture (18.3) was more than three times the national average and those in Yamaguchi (15.8) and Mie (15.7) well over twice. Three prefectures had no cases this month, Nara, Tottori and Kagawa.

The case rate for tetanus (2.6) was somewhat less than in the previous month (3.0). It was also less than in the same month of last year (3.4) but slightly higher than that (2.4) for September 1948. There were decreases from last month's rates in two-thirds (30) of the prefectures, increases in 13, and no change in two. The one remaining prefecture (Shimane) reported no cases during either period. The rate reported by Chiba Prefecture this month (11.1) was over four times the national, that in Kochi (8.4) over three times, and those in five other prefectures more than twice. At the other extreme, two prefectures (Shimane and Oita) reported no cases.

The current puerperal infection case rate (0.9) was slightly higher than the August rate (0.8). It was somewhat less than those recorded for the same months of 1949 (1.2) and 1948 (1.1). Approximately half (22) of the prefectures reported higher rates this month than in August and 16 had lower rates. The eight remaining prefectures have reported no cases for at least two months. The highest rate this month was in Toyama Prefecture (5.2). Twelve prefectures had no cases.

The case rate for rabies (0.7) did not change from last month and was also the same as in September last year and 1948. All cases continued to be reported by the Kanto prefecture, and prefectural rates ranged from 0.4 and 0.7.

There was a slight increase in the case rate for leprosy (0.9) since last month (0.8). The present rate was also higher than in either September 1949 (0.7) or 1948 (0.8). Rates increased over last month in 15 prefectures and decreased in 13. No cases have been reported for two months or longer in the remaining 18. The prefectures that currently reported the highest rates were Miyazaki (10.8), Iwate (5.6), and Oita (5.0). Twenty additional prefectures reported rates ranging from 0.3 to 3.6.

The trachoma case rate was 37 percent lower in September (118.0) than it was in August (188.6). It was almost 30 percent less than that (167.2) recorded for September 1949 and 16 percent below the September 1948 rate (140.4). There were lower rates this month than last month in over two-thirds (32) of the prefectures and higher rates in the remaining 14. Prefectural case rates currently ranged from 15.8 in Oita to 432.4 in Iwate.

The case rate for infectious diarrhea this month was 0.1, the same as in September of both 1949 and 1948. Last month the rate was 0.2. Four prefectures currently reported cases, Hokkaido with a rate of 1.5, Chiba 0.5, and Osaka and Hyogo each 0.3.

The tsutsugamushi case rate was 0.2 in September compared with 0.9 last month. Cases occurred in Niigata (6.4), Yamagata (1.5), and Akita (0.8).

The case rate for schistosomiasis (3.0) was somewhat higher than in the preceding month (2.7). The rate in Yamanashi was 200.4, Saga 36.7, Fukuoka 7.8, Hiroshima 6.1, and Saitama 0.5. With the exception of Saitama, those same prefectures have accounted for all cases during the past three months and for the large majority of the total cases for the year.

The filariasis case rate was the same this month as last month (0.2). Of the total number reported (12), all occurred on either Shikoku or Kyushu except two in central Honshu. Case rates ranged from 0.4 to 2.3 in eight prefectures.

There were 31,677 cases of the four venereal diseases in September compared with 23,243 cases last month <sup>2/</sup>. Rates for all diseases were higher than in August. They were also higher this month than in the same month of last year for gonorrhea, but lower for syphilis and chancre and the same for lymphogranuloma venereum.

The case rate for syphilis in September (145.3) was 5 percent higher than in August (137.9). It was 33 percent less than the rate recorded for September of last year (216.4) and 42 percent below that (251.4) for the same month of 1948. Prefectural rates currently ranged from 48.0 to 454.8.

There was a 10 percent increase in the gonorrhea rate (241.6) over last month (219.6). It was slightly higher than that (237.8) recorded for September 1949 but slightly lower than in the corresponding 1948 period (243.7). Prefectural rates this month ranged from 55.2 to 1,179.3.

The chancre case rate increased about 25 percent, from 16.7 in August to 21.0 in the present month. It was 16 percent less than the rate (25.0) last year at this time and 44 percent below that (37.2) recorded for September 1948. The current rates ranged from 1.4 to 125.4 in 44 prefectures. The two remaining prefectures reported no cases.

The lymphogranuloma venereum rate was slightly higher this month (0.6) than in the preceding month (0.5), but was the same as in September 1949 (0.6) and slightly below the rate (0.7) in September 1948. In the 17 prefectures reporting cases this month rates ranged from 0.4 to 2.4.

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Footnotes:

- 1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, cholera, and plague.
- 2/ September 1950 was a five-week period. August 1950, September 1949, and September 1948 were all four-week periods. Rates for 1949 and 1950 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1949, while rates for 1948 are based on the estimated population as of 1 July 1948. Comparisons of data should be based upon rates rather than numbers when there are differences in either the time period or the base population.
- 3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1928-1934 inclusive.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	31	8.0	1	0.3	307	79.0	32	8.2
LAONORI	23	19.5	3	2.5	65	55.2	9	7.6
IAATE	23	18.4	2	1.6	180	143.9	45	36.0
MIYAGI	23	14.9	-	-	331	214.5	49	31.8
AKITA	26	21.0	2	1.6	126	101.5	30	24.2
YAMAGATA	14	10.8	-	-	194	149.0	20	15.4
FUKUSHIMA	19	9.7	-	-	423	215.9	103	52.6
IBARAHI	9	4.6	-	-	310	156.8	138	69.8
TOCHIGI	17	11.3	-	-	448	297.5	145	96.3
GUNMA	12	7.7	2	1.3	369	237.2	94	60.4
SAITAMA	33	16.0	1	0.5	875	424.5	258	125.2
CHIBA	12	5.8	2	1.0	375	181.2	124	59.9
TOKYO	49	9.4	5	1.0	1,670	318.9	228	43.5
KANAGAWA	26	11.6	1	0.4	616	275.0	72	32.1
NIIGATA	69	29.3	2	0.8	739	313.9	102	43.3
TOYAMA	9	9.3	-	-	71	73.6	16	16.6
ISHIKAWA	9	9.9	-	-	141	154.9	14	15.4
FUKUI	9	12.7	-	-	22	31.0	9	12.7
YAMANASHI	1	1.3	-	-	33	41.9	6	7.6
NAAGANO	6	3.0	-	-	115	57.2	24	11.9
GIFU	5	3.4	-	-	275	186.6	65	44.1
SHIZUOKA	13	5.6	-	-	631	271.2	98	42.1
AICHI	32	10.3	-	-	435	139.5	123	39.4
MIE	7	5.0	-	-	110	78.4	32	22.8
SHIGA	10	11.9	-	-	22	26.1	4	4.7
KYOTO	11	6.4	-	-	123	71.3	32	18.5
OSAKA	54	15.9	3	0.9	456	134.2	54	15.9
HYOGO	32	10.5	1	0.3	432	141.6	52	17.0
NARA	3	4.0	-	-	13	17.3	3	4.0
WAKAYAMA	5	5.3	1	1.1	32	33.8	7	7.4
TOTTORI	4	7.0	-	-	18	31.4	8	14.0
SHIMANE	11	12.6	-	-	57	65.3	26	29.8
OKAYAMA	11	6.9	-	-	96	60.2	24	15.0
HIMOSHIMA	33	16.7	3	1.5	193	97.6	53	26.8
YAMAGUCHI	11	7.6	-	-	46	31.6	22	15.1
TOKUSHIMA	10	11.9	-	-	38	45.2	22	26.2
KAGAWA	8	8.9	-	-	132	146.2	52	57.6
EHIME	17	11.9	1	0.7	110	76.8	31	21.7
KOCHI	3	3.6	-	-	90	107.5	34	40.6
FUKUOKA	51	15.9	3	0.9	424	132.4	56	17.5
SAGA	27	30.0	-	-	29	32.2	19	21.1
NAGASAKI	22	14.5	-	-	55	36.3	5	3.3
KUMAMOTO	29	16.8	4	2.3	94	54.4	28	16.2
OITA	13	10.8	-	-	90	74.7	30	24.9
MIYAZAKI	38	37.3	2	2.0	68	66.8	10	9.8
KAGOSHIMA	25	14.6	1	0.6	53	31.0	34	19.9
**Sep.								
1950	905	11.7	40	0.5	11,532	148.7	2,442	31.5
*Aug.								
1950	453	7.3	14	0.2	12,528	201.9	2,727	44.0
*Sep.								
1949	591	9.5	60	0.9	5,371	86.6	1,638	24.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	39	10.0	3	0.8	14	3.6	-	-
AOMORI	15	12.7	3	2.5	8	6.8	1	0.8
INATE	12	9.6	1	0.8	5	4.0	-	-
MIYAGI	22	14.3	3	1.9	9	5.8	-	-
AKITA	7	5.6	1	0.8	8	6.4	-	-
YAMAGATA	7	5.4	2	1.5	6	4.6	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	12	6.1	-	-	10	5.1	-	-
IBATAKI	11	5.6	-	-	18	9.1	-	-
TOCHIGI	5	3.3	2	1.3	4	2.7	2	1.3
GUMMA	5	3.2	-	-	6	3.9	2	1.3
SAITAMA	21	10.2	5	2.4	6	2.9	-	-
CHIBA	7	3.4	2	1.0	3	1.4	-	-
TOKYO	61	11.6	5	1.0	41	7.8	-	-
KANAGAWA	20	8.9	1	0.4	4	1.8	-	-
NIIGATA	27	11.5	3	1.3	11	4.7	1	0.4
TOYAMA	8	8.3	2	2.1	6	6.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	3	3.3	-	-	2	2.2	-	-
FUKUI	9	12.7	2	2.8	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	6	7.6	-	-	6	7.6	-	-
NAGANO	3	1.5	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
GIFU	19	12.9	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	26	11.2	3	1.3	7	3.0	1	0.4
AICHI	34	10.9	5	1.6	6	1.9	-	-
MIE	16	11.4	1	0.7	3	2.1	-	-
SHIGA	4	4.7	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	13	7.5	-	-	3	1.7	-	-
OSAKA	37	10.9	3	0.9	14	4.1	-	-
HYOGO	32	10.5	3	1.0	4	1.3	2	0.7
NARA	8	10.6	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	16	16.9	6	6.3	3	3.2	2	2.1
TOTTORI	3	5.2	-	-	5	8.7	-	-
SHIMANE	6	6.9	-	-	4	4.6	-	-
OKAYAMA	13	8.1	2	1.3	1	0.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	19	9.6	1	0.5	5	2.5	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.4	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	11.9	4	4.8	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	10	11.1	-	-	2	2.2	1	1.1
EHIME	9	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	4	4.8	1	1.2	1	1.2	-	-
FUKUOKA	11	3.4	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
SAGA	5	5.6	-	-	2	2.2	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	2.6	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.2	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	4	3.9	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
**Sep.								
1950	607	7.8	70	0.9	233	3.0	12	0.2
*Aug.								
1950	716	11.5	75	1.2	246	4.0	9	0.1
*Sep.								
1949	781	12.6	123	1.8	244	3.9	20	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	0.5	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
**Sep				
1950	1	0.0	-	-
*Aug				
1950	-	-	-	-
*Sep				
1949	2	0.0	8	0.1

See footnotes at end of table. 3

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Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	0.8	-	-	23	19.5	10	8.5
IWATE	1	0.8	-	-	21	16.8	14	11.2
IYAGI	-	-	-	-	48	31.1	25	16.2
AKITA	1	0.8	-	-	70	56.4	41	33.0
YAMAGATA	1	0.8	-	-	157	120.6	50	38.4
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.5	-	-	9	4.6	-	-
IBARAKI	2	1.0	-	-	110	55.7	41	20.7
TOCHIGI	1	0.7	-	-	22	14.6	7	4.6
GUNMA	1	0.6	-	-	16	10.3	6	3.9
SAITAMA	1	0.5	-	-	54	26.2	20	9.7
CHIBA	3	1.4	-	-	31	15.0	-	-
TOYO	7	1.3	1	0.2	492	93.9	90	17.2
KANAGAWA	3	1.3	-	-	149	66.5	29	12.9
NIIGATA	1	0.4	-	-	147	62.4	49	20.8
TOYAMA	2	2.1	-	-	68	70.5	12	12.4
ISHIKAWA	1	1.1	1	1.1	38	41.7	13	14.3
FUKUI	2	2.8	-	-	4	5.6	8	11.3
YAMANASHI	2	2.5	-	-	14	17.8	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	217	107.9	59	29.3
GIFU	2	1.4	1	0.7	28	19.0	7	4.7
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	43	18.5	21	9.0
AICHI	7	2.2	1	0.3	14	4.5	3	1.0
MI	3	2.1	-	-	14	10.0	5	3.6
SHIGA	36	42.7	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
KYOTO	2	1.2	-	-	27	15.6	13	7.5
OSAKA	4	1.2	-	-	68	20.0	39	11.5
HYOGO	2	0.7	1	0.3	166	54.4	78	25.6
NARA	1	1.3	-	-	10	13.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	33	34.8	22	23.2
TOTTORI	1	1.7	-	-	28	48.9	9	15.7
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	51	58.4	25	28.6
OKAYAMA	1	0.6	-	-	112	70.2	53	33.2
HIROSHIMA	3	1.5	-	-	99	50.1	44	22.2
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.7	-	-	72	49.5	40	27.5
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.2	-	-	7	8.3	6	7.1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	19	21.0	11	12.2
EHIME	1	0.7	1	0.7	41	28.6	18	12.6
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	13	15.5	5	6.0
FUKUOKA	3	0.9	1	0.3	47	14.7	17	5.3
SAGA	2	2.2	-	-	9	10.0	8	8.9
NAGASAKI	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	1.7	-	-	16	9.3	4	2.3
OITA	2	1.7	-	-	7	5.8	6	5.0
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	36	35.4	5	4.9
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	31	18.2	12	7.0
**Sep.								
1950	109	1.4	8	0.1	2,682	34.6	925	11.9
*Aug.								
1950	154	2.5	4	0.1	1,846	29.8	568	9.2
*Sep.								
1949	377	6.1	17	0.3	717	11.6	774	11.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC PERTUSSIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	14	3.6	-	-	3	0.8	-	-
AKOMORI	7	5.9	-	-	6	5.1	2	1.7
IWATE	2	1.6	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.6	-	-	7	4.5	-	-
AKITA	2	1.6	-	-	10	8.1	4	3.2
YAMAGATA	2	1.5	-	-	5	3.8	3	2.3
FUKUSHIMA	6	3.1	-	-	13	6.6	3	1.5
IBARAKI	2	1.0	-	-	4	2.0	2	1.0
TOCHIGI	4	2.7	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
GUNMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	2	1.3
SAITAMA	12	5.8	-	-	4	1.9	-	-
CHIBA	6	2.9	-	-	6	2.9	3	1.4
TOKYO	47	9.0	1	0.2	15	2.9	4	0.8
KANAGAWA	14	6.2	2	0.9	3	1.3	-	-
NIIGATA	5	2.1	-	-	5	2.1	2	0.8
TOYAMA	1	1.0	-	-	3	3.1	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2.5	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
NAGANO	24	11.9	-	-	3	1.5	-	-
GIFU	5	3.4	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	9	3.9	-	-	5	2.1	1	0.4
AICHI	23	7.4	1	0.3	3	1.0	-	-
MIE	3	2.1	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
SHIGA	7	8.3	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
KYOTO	9	5.2	-	-	4	2.3	-	-
OSAKA	29	8.5	-	-	14	4.1	3	0.9
HYOGO	7	2.3	-	-	4	1.3	1	0.3
NARA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
TOTTORI	1	1.7	-	-	3	5.2	2	3.5
SHIMANE	4	4.6	-	-	3	3.4	1	1.1
OKAYAMA	3	1.9	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	4	2.0
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.7	-	-	4	2.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
EHIME	1	0.7	-	-	4	2.8	1	0.7
KOCHI	1	1.2	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	1.9	-	-	5	1.6	1	0.3
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	1	1.1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	1	0.6
OITA	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
KIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	2	2.0	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	1.2	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
**Sep.								
1950	264	3.4	4	0.1	162	2.1	43	0.6
*Aug.								
1950	242	3.9	3	0.0	204	3.3	58	0.9
*Sep.								
1949	191	3.1	2	0.0	187	3.0	30	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 September 1950  
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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Number	Cases Rate	Number	Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	135	34.7	568	146.1
AOMORI	13	11.0	154	130.8
IVATE	126	100.7	145	115.9
MIYAGI	35	22.7	148	95.9
AKITA	19	15.3	140	112.8
YAMAGATA	11	8.5	126	96.8
FUKUSHIMA	17	8.7	146	74.5
IBARAKI	11	5.6	177	89.6
TOCHIGI	15	10.0	142	94.3
GUMMA	14	9.0	99	63.7
SAITAMA	21	10.2	437	212.0
CHIBA	4	1.9	124	59.9
TOKYO	49	9.4	551	105.2
KANAGAWA	32	14.3	341	152.2
NIIGATA	14	5.9	427	181.4
TOYAMA	17	17.6	444	460.1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	137	150.5
FUKUI	174	245.4	239	337.1
YAMANASHI	-	-	51	64.7
NAGANO	29	14.4	461	229.3
GIFU	69	46.8	156	105.8
SHIZUOKA	40	17.2	378	162.4
AICHI	21	6.7	360	115.4
MIE	3	2.1	187	133.3
SHIGA	7	8.3	187	221.6
KYOTO	7	4.1	166	96.2
OSAKA	8	2.4	243	71.5
HYOGO	29	9.5	432	141.6
NARA	4	5.3	12	15.9
WAKAYAMA	-	-	141	148.8
TOTTORI	3	5.2	78	136.1
SHIMANE	1	1.1	204	233.5
OKAYAMA	36	22.6	233	146.0
HIROSHIMA	12	6.1	284	143.6
YAMAGUCHI	6	4.1	107	73.5
TOKUSHIMA	10	11.9	64	76.2
KAGAWA	31	34.3	215	238.1
EHIME	44	30.7	266	185.8
KOCHI	20	23.9	80	95.5
FUKUOKA	66	20.6	534	166.8
SAGA	18	20.0	214	237.7
NAGASAKI	13	8.6	180	118.9
KUMMOTO	6	3.5	280	162.2
OITA	5	4.2	75	62.3
MIYAZAKI	10	9.8	279	274.2
KAGOSHIMA	24	14.1	333	195.0
**Sep.				
1950	1,229	15.8	10,745	138.6
*Aug.				
1950	2,344	37.8	12,627	203.5
*Sep.				
1949	2,543	41.0	15,556	250.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	3,686	948.2	211	54.3
AOMORI	753	639.4	65	55.2
IVATE	873	697.8	185	147.9
MIYAGI	1,395	904.0	100	64.8
AKITA	672	541.5	94	75.7
YAMAGATA	1,172	900.4	106	81.4
FUKUSHIMA	1,014	517.6	93	47.5
IBARAKI	805	407.3	127	64.3
TOCHIGI	560	371.8	121	80.3
GUMMA	1,137	731.0	166	106.7
SAITAMA	1,977	959.1	358	173.7
CHIBA	1,370	662.1	70	33.8
TOKYO	9,552	1,823.8	157	30.0
KANAGAWA	3,424	1,528.3	186	83.0
NIIGATA	1,322	561.5	165	70.1
TOYAMA	1,618	1,676.5	327	338.8
ISHIKAWA	713	783.1	76	83.5
FUKUI	743	1,048.0	80	112.8
YAMANASHI	363	460.5	39	49.5
NAGANO	1,314	653.6	220	109.4
GIFU	1,472	998.6	68	46.1
SHIZUOKA	2,118	910.2	133	57.2
AICHI	2,484	796.5	145	46.5
MIE	1,049	747.8	63	44.9
SHIGA	639	757.3	71	84.1
KYOTO	2,259	1,309.3	55	31.9
OSAKA	4,415	1,299.2	116	34.1
HYOGO	2,883	944.7	131	42.9
NARA	167	221.9	33	43.8
WAKAYAMA	824	869.8	72	76.0
TOTTORI	470	820.1	50	87.2
SHIMANE	720	824.3	32	36.6
OKAYAMA	1,228	769.7	125	78.4
HIROSHIMA	2,007	1,014.7	133	67.2
YAMAGUCHI	947	650.7	51	35.0
TOKUSHIMA	491	584.3	24	28.6
KAGAWA	582	644.5	83	91.9
EHIME	848	592.3	165	113.2
KOCHI	429	512.2	55	65.7
FUKUOKA	3,102	968.7	168	52.5
SAGA	920	1,021.8	147	163.3
NAGASAKI	1,489	983.8	109	72.0
KUMAMOTO	1,051	608.7	197	114.1
OKTA	788	654.4	47	39.0
MIYAZAKI	1,049	1,031.0	91	89.4
KAGOSHIMA	903	528.8	59	34.5
**Sep				
1950	69,797	900.1	5,369	69.2
*Aug				
1950	39,651	639.1	3,997	64.4
*Sep				
1949	40,587	654.2	4,164	67.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 September 1950  
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PREFECTURE	INFLENZA Cases		POLIOMYELITIS Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	30	7.7
AOMORI	-	-	6	5.1
IWATE	-	-	5	4.0
MIYAGI	-	-	12	7.8
AKITA	-	-	3	2.4
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	6.1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	4	2.0
IBARAKI	-	-	18	9.1
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	4.6
GUMMA	1	0.6	12	7.7
SAITAMA	-	-	23	11.2
CHIBA	-	-	8	3.9
TOKYO	3	0.6	38	7.3
KANAGAWA	-	-	21	9.4
NIIGATA	-	-	11	4.7
TOYAMA	-	-	6	6.2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	4.4
FUKUI	1	1.4	7	9.9
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	3.8
NAAGANO	-	-	3	1.5
GIFU	-	-	4	2.7
SHIZUOKA	-	-	16	6.9
AICHI	-	-	10	3.2
RIE	4	2.9	22	15.7
SHIGA	1	1.2	1	1.2
KYOTO	-	-	4	2.3
OSAKA	-	-	32	9.4
HYOGO	-	-	11	3.6
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	11.6
TOTTORI	1	1.7	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	2.3
OKAYAMA	-	-	9	5.6
HIROSHIMA	1	0.5	5	2.5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	23	15.8
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	2.4
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	1.4	11	7.7
KOCHI	-	-	1	1.2
FUJIOKA	-	-	27	8.7
SAGA	2	2.2	4	4.4
NAAGASAKI	3	2.0	1	0.7
FUKUOTO	1	0.6	9	5.2
OITA	4	3.3	22	18.3
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	5.9
YAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	4.1
**Sep				
1950	24	0.3	469	6.0
*Aug				
1950	13	0.2	507	8.2
*Sep				
1949	45	0.7	377	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 September 1950  
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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Number	Rate	Cases	Rate
HOKKAIDO	6	1.5	1	0.3
AOMORI	5	4.2	1	0.8
IWATE	2	1.6	5	4.0
IYAGI	5	3.2	2	1.3
AKITA	4	3.2	2	1.6
YAMAGATA	2	1.5	1	0.8
FUKUSHIMA	3	1.5	-	-
IBARAKI	14	7.1	2	1.0
TOCHIGI	2	1.3	1	0.7
GUMMA	7	4.5	4	2.6
SAITAMA	9	4.4	7	3.4
CHIBA	23	11.1	3	1.4
TOKYO	9	1.7	-	-
KANAGAWA	8	3.6	1	0.4
NIIGATA	1	0.4	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.1	5	5.2
ISHIKAWA	1	1.1	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.4	1	1.4
YAMANASHI	5	6.3	1	1.3
NAAGANO	5	2.5	2	1.0
GIFU	2	1.4	1	0.7
SHIZUOKA	6	2.6	-	-
AICHI	8	2.6	1	0.3
MIIE	1	0.7	1	0.7
SHIGA	1	1.2	1	1.2
KYOTO	1	0.6	1	0.6
OSAKA	4	1.2	2	0.6
HYOGO	6	2.0	-	-
NARA	1	1.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.1	1	1.1
TOTTORI	2	3.5	1	1.7
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1.1
OKAYAMA	1	0.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	2.0	4	2.0
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.1	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.2	1	1.2
KAGAWA	4	4.4	1	1.1
EHIME	7	4.9	1	0.7
KOCHI	7	8.4	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	1.2	3	0.9
SAGA	6	6.7	1	1.1
NAGASAKI	2	1.3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.2	2	1.2
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIZUAKI	6	5.9	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	9	5.3	3	1.8
**Sep				
1950	203	2.6	66	0.9
*Aug				
1950	186	3.0	49	0.8
*Sep				
1949	209	3.4	75	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 September 1950  
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PREFECTURE	RABIES Cases		LEPROSY Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	2	0.5
AOMORI	-	-	2	1.7
IWATE	-	-	7	5.6
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	2.4
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	0.7	1	0.7
GUMMA	-	-	2	1.3
SAITAMA	1	0.5	2	1.0
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	2	0.4	4	0.8
KANAGAWA	1	0.4	2	0.9
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	2	1.4
SHIZUOKA	1	0.4	-	-
AICHI	-	-	3	1.0
MIE	-	-	1	0.7
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	4	2.3
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	0.3
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	1.1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	3.6
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	0.7
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	1.2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	1.3
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	0.6
OITA	-	-	6	5.0
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	10.8
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
**Sep				
1950	6	0.1	66	0.9
*Aug				
1950	9	0.1	48	0.8
*Sep				
1949	9	0.1	43	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 September 1950  
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PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	703	180.8	6	1.5
AOMORI	244	207.2	-	-
IVATE	541	432.4	-	-
MIYAGI	468	303.3	-	-
AKITA	223	179.7	-	-
YAMAGATA	153	117.5	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	140	71.5	-	-
IBARAKI	203	102.7	-	-
TOCHIGI	61	40.5	-	-
GUMMA	210	135.0	-	-
SAITAMA	518	251.3	-	-
CHIBA	329	159.0	1	0.5
TOKYO	326	62.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	253	112.9	-	-
NIIGATA	137	58.2	-	-
TOYAMA	107	110.9	-	-
ISHIKAWA	56	61.5	-	-
FUKUI	132	186.2	-	-
YAMANASHI	226	206.7	-	-
NAAGANO	128	63.7	-	-
GIFU	130	85.2	-	-
SHIZUOKA	148	63.6	-	-
AICHI	343	110.0	-	-
MIE	79	56.3	-	-
SHIGA	66	78.2	-	-
KYOTO	99	57.4	-	-
OSAKA	223	65.6	1	0.3
HYOGO	300	98.3	1	0.3
NARA	52	69.1	-	-
WAKAYAMA	215	226.9	-	-
TOTTORI	56	97.7	-	-
SHIMANE	40	45.8	-	-
OKAYAMA	166	104.1	-	-
HIROSHIMA	176	89.0	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	55	37.8	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	41	48.8	-	-
KAGAWA	153	169.4	-	-
EHIME	148	103.4	-	-
KOCHI	71	84.8	-	-
FUKUOKA	762	237.9	-	-
SAGA	114	126.6	-	-
NAGASAKI	135	89.2	-	-
FUJIKOTO	183	106.0	-	-
OITA	19	15.8	-	-
MIYAZAKI	139	136.6	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	81	47.4	-	-
**Sep				
1950	9,152	118.0	9	0.1
*Aug				
1950	11,703	188.6	13	0.2
*Sep				
1949	10,374	167.2	7	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE		SCHISTOSOMIASIS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	0.8	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.5	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	1	0.5
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	15	6.4	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	158	200.4
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	12	6.1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	25	7.8
SAGA	-	-	33	36.7
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIZUKAWA	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
**Sep				
1950	18	0.2	229	3.0
*Aug				
1950	56	0.9	170	2.7
*Sep				
1949	NL	NL	NL	NL

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	FILARIASIS	
	Cases	Rate
	Number	
HOKKAIDO	-	-
AOMORI	-	-
INATE	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-
AKITA	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-
GUUMA	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-
CHIBA	-	-
TOKYO	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-
FUKUI	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.5
GIFU	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	0.4
AICHI	-	-
MIE	-	-
SHIGA	-	-
KYOTO	-	-
OSAKA	-	-
HYOGO	-	-
NARA	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-
EHIME	1	0.7
KOCHI	1	1.2
FUKUOKA	-	-
SAGA	1	1.1
NAGASAKI	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	0.6
OITA	-	-
MIZUKAWA	2	2.0
KAGOSHIMA	4	2.3
<hr/>		
**Sep		
1950	12	0.2
<hr/>		
*Aug		
1950	12	0.2
<hr/>		
*Sep		
1949	NL	NL

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	597	153.6	1,252	322.1
AOMORI	93	79.0	152	129.1
IWATE	81	64.7	69	55.2
MIYAGI	140	90.7	190	123.1
AKITA	108	87.0	92	74.1
YAMAGATA	121	93.0	106	81.4
FUKUSHIMA	125	63.8	197	100.6
IBARAKI	136	68.8	132	66.8
TOCHIGI	139	92.3	213	141.4
GUMMA	234	150.4	264	169.7
SAITAMA	196	95.1	310	150.4
CHIBA	195	94.2	259	125.2
TOKYO	595	113.6	1,535	293.1
KANAGAWA	1,019	454.8	2,642	1,179.3
NIIGATA	207	87.9	197	83.7
TOYAMA	267	276.7	337	349.2
ISHIKAWA	78	85.7	131	143.9
FUKUI	76	107.2	157	221.5
YAMANASHI	66	83.7	102	129.4
MAGANO	185	92.0	223	110.9
GIFU	108	73.3	246	166.9
SHIZUOKA	241	103.6	321	137.9
AICHI	436	139.8	654	209.7
MIE	174	124.0	167	119.0
SHIGA	79	93.6	96	113.8
KYOTO	315	182.6	707	409.8
OSAKA	608	178.9	493	145.1
HYOGO	411	134.7	606	198.6
NARA	61	81.0	106	140.8
WAKAYAMA	107	112.9	187	197.4
TOTTORI	62	108.2	124	216.4
SHIMANE	62	71.0	52	59.5
OKAYAMA	291	182.4	236	147.9
HIROSHIMA	295	149.2	682	344.8
YAMAGUCHI	545	374.5	759	521.5
TOKUSHIMA	45	53.5	55	65.4
KAMATA	82	90.8	110	121.8
EHIME	144	100.6	133	92.9
KOCHI	109	130.1	154	183.9
FUKUOKA	1,125	351.3	2,715	847.8
SAGA	261	289.9	282	313.2
NAGASAKI	523	345.6	470	310.5
KUMAMOTO	162	93.8	279	161.6
OITA	167	138.7	171	142.0
MIYAZAKI	115	113.0	216	212.3
KAGOSHIMA	82	48.0	157	91.9
**Sep				
1950	11,268	145.3	18,738	241.6
*Jul				
1950	8,554	137.9	13,626	219.6
*Sep				
1949	13,424	216.4	14,754	237.8

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PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGNULOM. VENEREUM	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	67	17.2	2	0.5
AOMORI	9	7.6	-	-
IWATE	4	3.2	-	-
MIYAGI	7	4.5	-	-
AKITA	5	4.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	10	5.1	-	-
IBARAKI	13	6.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	11	7.3	-	-
GUMMA	11	7.1	-	-
SAITAMA	19	9.2	2	1.0
CHIBA	19	9.2	-	-
TOKYO	128	24.4	4	0.8
KANAGAWA	281	125.4	4	1.8
NIIGATA	8	3.4	1	0.4
TOYAMA	28	29.0	-	-
ISHIKAWA	8	8.8	1	1.1
FUKUI	3	4.2	1	1.4
YAMANASHI	7	8.9	-	-
NAGANO	6	3.0	-	-
GIFU	41	27.8	1	0.7
SHIZUOKA	18	7.7	-	-
AICHI	63	20.2	5	1.6
RIE	26	18.5	-	-
SHIGA	19	22.5	-	-
KYOTO	145	84.0	4	2.3
OSAKA	108	31.8	8	2.4
HYOGO	76	24.9	3	1.0
NARA	30	39.9	1	1.3
WAKAYAMA	27	28.5	-	-
TOTTORI	3	5.2	-	-
SHIMANE	5	5.7	-	-
OKAYAMA	41	25.7	1	0.6
HIROSHIMA	79	39.9	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	26	17.9	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	7.1	-	-
KAGAWA	7	7.8	-	-
EHIME	2	1.4	-	-
KOCHI	13	15.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	166	51.8	3	0.9
SAGA	8	8.9	-	-
NAGASAKI	37	24.4	-	-
KUMAMOTO	14	8.1	-	-
OITA	17	14.1	1	0.8
MIYAZAKI	5	4.9	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	1.8
**Sep				
1950	1,626	21.0	45	0.6
*Aug				
1950	1,035	16.7	28	0.5
*Sep				
1949	1,553	25.0	39	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES:

There were no cases or deaths reported for smallpox, cholera, or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: one asterisk (\*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (\*\*) a five week period.

Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both the 1949 and 1950 rates are based upon the estimated population of July 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
THE WEEK ENDED 7 OCTOBER 1950

During the fortieth week, ended 7 October 1950, there were 23,786 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 23,530 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for seven diseases (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, epidemic meningitis, influenza, and infectious diarrhea) were lower this week than in both last week and the fortieth week of last year, while totals for three others (diphtheria, tetanus, and leprosy) were higher currently. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported either this week, last week, or in the fortieth week of 1949. Tsutsugamushi cases were lower and schistosomiasis and filariasis cases higher currently than in the preceding week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining eleven diseases fell between those reported last week and in the fortieth week of last year.

Diphtheria cases (239) increased 11 percent over last week (215). Deaths also increased from 5 to 13. The present case figure was 6 percent higher than that (225) recorded for the fortieth week of last year but 18 percent less than in the same period of 1948 (290). Almost half (22) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, while nineteen had increases, and the remaining five stayed the same. There were 26 cases in Niigata Prefecture this week; from 1 to 15 in 40 additional prefectures, and none in the remaining five. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.4 and 13.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 1.1.

The number of dysentery cases decreased 26 percent, from 1,714 last week to 1,261 currently, and the number of deaths decreased in almost the same proportion, from 363 to 281. Cases this week were 3 percent higher than those (1,227) in the same period of last year and over three times the corresponding 1948 total (409). The majority (28) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, fifteen increases, and three did not change. The largest changes from last week were decreases, of which the most outstanding occurred in Tokyo-to (from 238 to 181). That prefecture together with Niigata (196 cases) accounted for 30 percent of the nation's total. Forty-three additional prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 93, while Shiga reported no cases. Bacillary dysentery accounted for 1,249 cases and 230 deaths and amebic dysentery the remaining 12 cases and 1 death. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 81.3 and 71.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 18.1 and 14.8.

There was a 36 percent decrease in the number of typhoid fever cases (65) from last week (101). Deaths, however, increased from 9 to 12. The present case figure was 60 percent less than that (164) recorded for the fortieth week of last year and over 70 percent below the number (226) in the like period of 1948. Decreases from last week occurred in nearly half (21) of the prefectures and increases in 10, while of the 15 that did not change nine have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. This week's cases were reported by 28 prefectures, from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.2 and 6.8 respectively and the corresponding death rates both 0.8.

There were 26 cases of paratyphoid fever and 1 death this week compared with 31 cases and 2 deaths last week. Last year at this time there were 43 cases, and in the same period of 1948 there were 51, or about twice the current figure.

No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in about half (22) of the prefectures, cases decreased from last week in nine prefectures, increased in seven, and stayed the same in the remaining eight. Present cases were distributed among 17 prefectures having from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 2.4 respectively, the corresponding death rates both 0.1.

No smallpox cases have been reported since mid-July and no deaths thus far this year. During the fortieth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were also no cases. The cumulative case rate as of 7 October 1950 was less than 0.1.

There have been no cases of typhus fever reported for four weeks and no deaths since July. Three cases were recorded for the fortieth week of last year and none in the corresponding 1948 period. The cumulative case and death rates this week 1.5 and 0.1 respectively.

Malaria cases numbered 15 and deaths 3 this week compared with 18 and 1 respectively last week. There were approximately five times as many cases during the fortieth weeks of last year (80) and 1948 (74). The majority (28) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Cases decreased from last week in nine prefectures, increased in six, and did not change in the remaining three. Nine Prefectures reported this week's cases, from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.4 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

The number of Japanese "B" Encephalitis cases reported this week (87) was less than half last week's figure (192). Deaths decreased from 58 to 44. Cases this week were 48 percent fewer than in the same period of last year (166) and approximately 10 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (96). There were decreases from last week in more than half (25) the prefectures, increases in six, and no change in three, while the remaining 12 prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. The most outstanding change was in Kanagawa Prefecture where cases decreased from 65 to none. Cases this week were reported by 21 prefectures having from 1 to 11 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.6 and 7.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.8 and 2.5.

There were 48 scarlet fever cases and no deaths this week compared with 45 cases and 3 deaths last week. Cases were about 20 percent fewer this week than in the same week of last year (59) but 30 percent greater than the total (37) for the corresponding 1948 period. A third (15) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Increases over last week occurred in 14 prefectures, decreases in 11, and no change in the remaining 6. Present cases were distributed among 25 prefectures, from 1 to 7 in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 6.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased by nearly a half, from 33 to 18, while deaths increased from 4 to 6. During the fortieth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 32 and 31 cases respectively. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or longer in almost half (21) of the prefectures. Fewer cases were reported this week than last week in 17 prefectures, more cases in 5, and the same number in the remaining 3. Twelve prefectures currently reported from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.6 respectively, the corresponding death rates 0.4 and 0.5.

The number of measles cases reported this week (289) was 23 percent higher than in the preceding week (235). It was 30 percent less than that (412) recorded for the fortieth week of last year but 73 percent higher than the corresponding 1948 total (167). Cases increased over last week in 17 prefectures, decreased in 14, and stayed the same in 7, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 8. Fukui Prefecture currently reported 81 cases, over a fourth of the national total, and 30 additional prefectures from 1 to 26 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 18.6 and 79.1 respectively.

Whooping cough cases increased 18 percent, from 1,359 last week to 1,608 currently. The present figure was 42 percent less than the number (2,771) recorded for the same week of last year but 78 percent greater than that (902) for the comparable period of 1948. Approximately half (22) of the prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 19 fewer, and the remaining 5 the same number both weeks. Three prefectures with large increases were Niigata (from 75 to 158 cases), Tochigi (11 to 82), and Osaka (29 to 89), while the most nearly comparable decrease occurred in Tokyo-to (106 to 56). The largest number of cases during the present week was reported by Niigata Prefecture (158), the second largest by Osaka Prefecture (89). The smallest numbers of cases were reported by Yamanashi and Nara (7 each). Current and cumulative case rates were 103.7 and 176.5 respectively.

Reports of tuberculosis cases this week (16,138) showed a small decrease (4 percent) from the previous week (16,890). This was the first decrease to be recorded since tuberculosis began its marked rise the first of September. The number this week was well over 50 percent greater than in the same week of last year (10,421) and about twice the figure (8,103) recorded for the corresponding 1948 period. Prefectural changes from last week included 27 decreases and 19 increases. Five prefectures with outstanding decreases were Tokyo-to (from 2,129 to 1,809 cases), Hiroshima (590 to 297), Shizuoka (806 to 525), Toyama (482 to 202), and Fukuoka (873 to 597). There were increases of comparable size in three prefectures, Chiba (159 to 510), Saitama (359 to 604), and Hokkaido (414 to 843). Current figures continued to be highest in Tokyo-to (1,809) and Osaka (1,143). The lowest number this week was in Yamanashi (61). Ninety-one percent of the total cases this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (14,699). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 1,040.5 and 631.8 respectively.

There were 1,209 cases of pneumonia this week, nearly 20 percent more than in the preceding week (1,014). The present number was slightly (4 percent) less than that (1,265) recorded for the same week of 1949 but 75 percent higher than in the like period of 1948 (692). Increases over last week occurred in 26 prefectures, decreases in 18, and no change in the remaining 2. The largest change was an increase from 26 to 129 cases in Niigata Prefecture, the present figure accounting for about 10 percent of this week's total. Cases in the other 45 prefectures ranged from 5 to 79. The current and cumulative case rates were 78.0 and 189.7 respectively.

Four cases of influenza were reported this week. Last week there were six cases and during the fortieth weeks of 1949 and 1948 five and twelve respectively. Two of this week's cases were in Shime Prefecture and one each in Gumma and Fukui Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 33.5 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases were 24 percent higher this week (83) than in the preceding week (71). They numbered the same as in the fortieth week of last year but were over four and a half times the total (19) recorded for the corresponding 1948 period. More cases were reported this week than last week in 18 prefectures, fewer cases in 13, and the same number in 6. The remaining nine prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. This week's cases ranged from one to nine in 34 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.7 and 4.2 respectively.

There were 46 cases of tetanus reported this week compared with 36 cases last week and 41 and 39 cases respectively during the fortieth weeks of last year and 1948. Prefectural changes from last week were almost equally divided between increases (17) and decreases (16). Of the remaining 13 prefectures, which did not change, 11 have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Half (23) of the prefecture reported cases this week, from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 2.4 respectively.

Fourteen cases of puerperal infection were reported currently. Last week there were 13 cases and during the fortieth weeks of last year and the previous year 21 and 28 respectively. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in more than half (26) of the prefectures, while there were increases over last week in ten, decreases in eight, and no change in the remaining two. Thirteen prefectures currently reported one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.0 respectively.

One rabies case was reported this week whereas there had been none reported during the three preceding weeks. Last year at this time there were two cases, and in the same week of 1948 there was one. Seitama Prefecture reported this week's one case. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July. There were also no cases during the fortieth week of last year but one during the corresponding 1948 period. The cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

Leptosy cases increased from 12 last week to 20 during the present week. There were 13 and 10 cases respectively during the fortieth weeks of 1949 and 1948. The majority (29) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Changes from last week included ten prefectures with increases and six with decreases, while the remaining one stayed the same. Twelve prefectures having from one to four cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases (2,561) increased 69 percent over last week (1,517). They were nearly the same as in the corresponding 1948 period (2,532) but 8 percent higher than the total (2,372) for the like period of 1948. Cases increased over last week in 27 prefectures, decreased in 14, and stayed the same in the remaining 5. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 3 to 454. The current and cumulative case rates were 165.1 and 200.3 respectively.

There were no cases of infectious diarrhea reported this week compared with two cases last week and one and two cases respectively during the fortieth weeks of last year and 1948. The cumulative case rate this week was 0.1.

No tsutsugamushi cases were reported during the present week. Last week there were eight cases. The cumulative case rate as of 7 October 1950 was 0.2.

The number of schistosomiasis cases reported this week (47) was almost three times last week's figure (17). Yamanashi Prefecture accounted for 39 cases, Saga 7, and Hiroshima the remaining one. Current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 1.3 respectively.

Two cases of filariasis were reported this week compared with one last week. They occurred in Hyogo and Kagoshima Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,839 cases this week compared with 6,056 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,442 and 97,599 respectively; gonorrhea, 4,053 and 136,216; chancre, 334 and 12,179; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 10 and 385. Totals for all four diseases were higher this week than last week, when syphilis cases numbered 2,219, gonorrhea 3,522, chancre 310, and lymphogranuloma venereum 5. Syphilis and chancre totals were lower this week than in the same week of last year (3,912 and 363 respectively), while totals for gonorrhea and lymphogranuloma venereum were higher (3,802 and 9 respectively last year). The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 7 October 1950 were: syphilis, 157.5 and 157.3 respectively; gonorrhea 261.3 and 219.6; chancre, 21.5 and 19.6; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.6.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 7 OCTOBER 1950

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS				TYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	1	510	42	18	3	1,060	95
AOMORI	4	-	208	29	3	-	260	49
IYATE	6	-	211	23	17	5	603	123
MIYAGI	2	-	200	6	31	7	788	120
AKITA	11	-	272	14	23	3	341	103
YAMAGATA	-	-	99	7	19	2	560	85
FUKUSHIMA	3	1	203	19	19	14	1,387	324
IBARAKI	2	-	110	2	34	17	1,421	572
TOCHIGI	8	-	158	15	37	8	1,556	462
GUMMA	1	-	88	6	40	9	2,920	554
SAITAMA	3	-	245	13	93	24	3,743	1,029
CHIBA	3	1	109	13	48	16	1,651	492
TOKYO	9	1	531	45	181	22	6,592	872
KANAGAWA	2	-	200	16	70	8	2,337	213
NIIGATA	26	-	367	16	196	14	2,803	376
TOYAMA	9	2	113	9	10	4	441	96
ISHIKAWA	5	-	157	15	18	6	601	58
FUKUI	1	-	71	4	8	2	84	27
YAMANASHI	1	-	29	3	1	-	232	43
NAGANO	8	-	131	7	5	3	497	80
GIFU	-	-	68	10	17	2	967	259
SHIZUOKA	3	-	133	9	49	11	1,999	359
AICHI	7	-	236	11	49	11	2,332	553
MIE	2	1	119	10	9	4	518	129
SHIGA	2	-	55	2	-	-	62	15
KYOTO	10	-	146	13	22	1	620	93
OSAKA	15	-	351	40	36	8	1,204	152
HYOGO	2	-	304	25	59	13	988	181
NARA	-	-	60	5	1	-	57	7
WAKAYAMA	1	-	48	3	1	-	110	30
TOTTORI	1	-	36	4	4	2	89	35
SHIMANE	11	-	175	7	10	5	188	76
OKAYAMA	-	-	91	7	12	5	275	92
HIROSHIMA	10	-	272	17	15	5	586	176
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	212	13	4	1	226	83
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	94	13	4	4	150	73
KAGAWA	3	-	51	2	14	4	353	121
EHIME	3	-	123	13	17	6	478	130
KOCHI	-	-	57	10	5	5	225	75
FUKUOKA	10	-	*620	49	26	11	1,176	222
SAGA	4	-	158	10	3	1	181	32
NAGASAKI	3	-	300	12	8	-	197	23
KUMAMOTO	6	1	160	14	10	3	680	200
OITA	7	-	*177	25	8	2	226	92
MIZUAKI	10	4	304	33	3	2	303	65
KAGOSHIMA	9	1	216	33	4	8	283	131
TOTAL	239	13	*8,608	694	1,261	281	44,350	9,207
RATE								
Current	15.4	0.8	13.9	1.1	81.3	18.1	71.5	14.8
Previous	13.9	0.3			110.5	23.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 October 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	1	148	14	2	1	89	6
AOMORI	4	-	82	6	2	-	35	2
IWATE	2	-	58	4	-	-	21	1
MIYAGI	-	1	141	19	2	-	67	2
AKITA	-	-	30	9	-	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	2	-	43	6	-	-	20	1
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	88	5	1	-	27	1
IBARAKI	1	-	66	7	4	-	35	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	51	6	-	-	15	2
GUMMA	-	-	69	7	-	-	59	5
SAITAMA	3	-	183	24	-	-	46	4
CHIBA	3	-	106	13	-	-	16	-
TOKYO	3	1	551	62	3	-	303	5
KANAGAWA	2	-	191	14	1	-	47	1
NIIGATA	3	1	174	19	1	-	57	1
TOYAMA	1	-	64	7	-	-	45	1
ISHIKAWA	3	-	33	9	1	-	8	1
FUKUI	1	-	57	2	-	-	8	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	15	1	-	-	15	-
NAGANO	-	-	49	7	-	-	8	1
GIFU	2	-	126	15	-	-	27	1
SHIZUOKA	3	1	140	11	1	-	43	3
AICHI	3	-	190	25	1	-	42	1
MIIE	3	-	138	19	-	-	15	1
SHIGA	-	-	37	5	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	3	-	128	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	4	2	218	35	-	-	97	2
HYOGO	3	1	198	19	-	-	27	3
NARA	2	1	75	7	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	55	13	1	-	28	2
TOTTORI	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	53	5	-	-	11	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	71	13	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	2	-	149	13	-	-	54	5
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	30	4	1	-	14	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	73	15	-	-	32	3
KAGAWA	1	-	17	1	1	-	18	2
EHIME	-	1	33	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	65	13	-	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	77	5	1	-	38	1
SAGA	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	35	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	29	6	-	-	16	-
OITA	-	-	11	3	-	-	2	1
FUKUYAMA	-	-	19	2	2	-	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	1	-	3	-
TOTAL	65	12	4,196	491	26	1	1,471	63
RATE								
Current	4.2	0.8	6.8	0.8	1.7	0.1	2.4	0.1
Previous	6.5	0.6			2.0	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 October 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	-	-	933	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.5	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 October 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	4	2	27	12
IWATE	-	-	4	1	4	1	25	15
MIYAGI	-	-	4	1	8	-	64	25
AKITA	-	-	8	1	9	5	90	51
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	7	2	185	59
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	9	-
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	2	3	129	49
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	1	36	9
GUMMA	1	1	13	2	-	1	42	21
SAITAMA	-	-	17	-	1	2	79	30
CHIBA	1	-	11	-	3	-	*42	5
TOKYO	-	-	50	5	1	4	1,166	285
KANAGAWA	1	-	10	1	-	-	281	60
NIIGATA	-	-	7	-	7	-	181	56
TOYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	13	4	-	-	75	27
FUKUI	-	-	14	1	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	15	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	11	4	243	71
GIFU	-	-	15	2	-	-	43	9
SHIZUOKA	-	-	7	-	-	1	67	28
AICHI	-	-	52	1	-	-	95	20
MIE	2	-	30	-	-	1	20	9
SHIGA	5	-	*281	-	1	-	6	-
KYOTO	2	-	21	1	7	-	47	18
OSAKA	-	-	6	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	1	21	4	3	8	*262	132
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	53	29
TOTTORI	1	-	4	-	1	-	32	11
SHIMANE	-	-	3	-	-	-	87	36
OKAYAMA	-	-	15	1	9	2	193	67
HIROSHIMA	-	-	15	-	2	-	147	55
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	2	-	107	55
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	2	16	10
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	*24	15
EHIME	-	-	10	1	-	2	52	21
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	36	15
FUKUOKA	1	-	40	3	1	-	*111	22
SAGA	-	-	12	-	-	-	35	16
NAGASAKI	-	-	24	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	13	2	3	3	28	10
OITA	1	1	10	1	-	-	26	14
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	43	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	17	5	1	-	83	27
TOTAL	15	3	*893	44	87	44	*4,669	1,540
RATE								
Current	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	5.6	2.8	7.5	2.5
Previous	1.2	0.1	-	-	12.4	3.7	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	*176	-	2	-	61	19
AOMORI	1	-	54	-	1	-	31	8
IWATE	1	-	36	1	-	-	14	6
MIYAGI	1	-	43	-	1	-	49	11
AKITA	1	-	45	-	-	-	21	5
YAMAGATA	-	-	25	-	3	1	47	11
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	39	-	-	-	41	15
IBARAKI	-	-	114	-	1	-	30	8
TOCHIGI	1	-	16	-	-	-	12	2
GUMMA	2	-	93	-	-	-	15	5
SAITAMA	1	-	192	1	-	-	28	8
CHIBA	1	-	51	-	-	2	29	11
TOKYO	2	-	777	5	1	-	155	32
KANAGAWA	2	-	204	2	2	1	45	11
NIIGATA	3	-	34	-	2	-	20	3
TOYAMA	-	-	35	-	-	-	13	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	11	1	-	-	7	2
FUKUI	1	-	48	-	-	-	2	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	72	1	-	-	7	3
NAGANO	5	-	247	2	-	-	14	1
GIFU	6	-	101	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	89	2	2	-	25	6
AICHI	1	-	245	3	-	-	19	7
MIE	1	-	69	-	-	-	8	2
SHIGA	1	-	122	-	1	-	14	4
KYOTO	1	-	200	-	-	-	36	15
OSAKA	7	-	414	1	-	-	73	21
HYOGO	2	-	99	1	-	-	12	2
NARA	-	-	26	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	1	-	16	-	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	3
SHIMANE	-	-	45	-	1	1	5	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	54	-	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	61	1	-	-	18	12
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	19	-	-	-	18	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	9	1	-	-	*5	-
EHIME	-	-	6	-	-	-	12	3
KOCHI	1	-	14	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	50	1	1	1	37	10
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	13	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	10	5
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	8	-	-	-	8	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	8	4
TOTAL	48	-	*4,012	24	18	6	*1,009	280
RATE								
Current	3.1	-	6.5	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.5
Previous	2.9	0.2			2.1	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 October 1950  
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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	26	1,883	80	2,920
AOMORI	1	559	21	1,246
IWATE	25	1,186	11	1,521
MIYAGI	21	639	24	1,298
AKITA	5	640	32	1,269
YAMAGATA	4	351	16	599
FUKUSHIMA	2	1,140	13	2,290
IBARAKI	-	395	11	3,423
TOCHIGI	1	1,344	82	1,211
GUMMA	2	1,901	10	1,864
SAITAMA	8	4,113	55	5,559
CHIBA	3	485	13	1,690
TOKYO	8	2,356	56	7,927
KANAGAWA	3	1,256	36	4,277
NIIGATA	24	745	158	2,893
TOYAMA	1	194	58	4,588
ISHIKAWA	-	64	33	1,311
FUKUI	81	1,301	52	1,433
YAMANASHI	-	288	7	1,116
NAGANO	7	2,200	60	3,182
GIFU	3	2,605	9	1,225
SHIZUOKA	-	1,982	31	4,388
AICHI	9	3,780	29	2,905
MIE	1	376	44	2,523
SHIGA	-	247	32	2,042
KYOTO	2	87	47	2,461
OSAKA	-	285	89	3,640
HYOGO	-	963	54	3,973
NARA	-	76	7	412
WAKAYAMA	-	122	8	1,817
TOTTORI	1	48	10	801
SHIMANE	-	21	33	1,312
OKAYAMA	12	1,575	28	1,616
HIROSHIMA	-	1,956	37	3,330
YAMAGUCHI	1	112	17	968
TOHUSHIMA	1	1,696	11	1,331
KAGAWA	-	2,425	12	1,537
EHIME	10	2,249	17	2,664
KOCHI	2	1,371	16	1,134
FUKUOKA	5	1,337	67	5,349
SAGA	14	395	45	1,689
NAGASAKI	-	633	22	2,296
KUMAMOTO	-	340	45	3,195
OITA	1	69	8	1,385
MIYAZAKI	-	396	37	2,385
NAAGOSHIMA	5	863	25	1,511
TOTAL	289	49,049	1,608	109,506
RATE				
Current	18.6	79.1	103.7	176.5
Previous	15.2		87.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 October 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	843	29,003	53	6,231
AOMORI	106	6,376	11	2,052
IVATE	230	7,728	20	3,043
MIYAGI	349	8,019	19	2,555
AKITA	198	5,705	30	2,021
YAMAGATA	289	5,796	20	1,796
FUKUSHIMA	200	6,396	10	3,147
IBARAKI	139	4,736	33	2,972
TOCHIGI	156	3,354	8	2,568
GUMMA	239	5,991	30	4,276
SAITAMA	604	11,057	53	7,843
CHIBA	510	7,488	19	1,724
TOKYO	1,809	45,068	29	4,439
KANAGAWA	642	13,704	34	3,234
NIIGATA	322	7,280	129	3,574
TOYAMA	202	7,911	79	4,316
ISHIKAWA	132	5,375	29	1,371
FUKUI	265	4,412	20	1,549
YAMANASHI	61	2,060	8	1,140
NAGANO	233	8,731	50	4,964
GIFU	250	6,976	22	2,428
SHIZUOKA	525	8,409	25	2,862
AICHI	560	18,239	31	4,970
MIE	276	6,705	15	2,013
SHIGA	230	3,729	13	1,625
KYOTO	827	11,598	8	1,375
OSAKA	1,143	21,934	29	2,192
HYOGO	678	15,172	30	2,560
NARA	89	1,739	8	655
WAKAYAMA	219	3,963	14	1,142
TOTTORI	66	2,742	5	764
SHIMANE	189	3,965	7	1,156
OKAYAMA	279	*7,679	15	2,816
HIROSHIMA	297	11,167	18	3,134
YAMAGUCHI	247	6,263	11	1,155
TOKUSHIMA	89	2,767	13	1,208
KAGAWA	167	3,508	10	1,839
EHIME	213	5,437	28	3,361
KOCHI	87	2,621	10	1,097
FUKUOKA	597	17,502	31	3,703
SAGA	191	5,047	46	1,570
NAGASAKI	311	7,138	18	1,833
KUMAMOTO	316	5,793	49	2,815
OITA	243	4,754	12	1,259
MIYAZAKI	287	5,578	42	1,890
KAGOSHIMA	233	5,355	15	1,424
TOTAL	16,138	*391,974	1,209	117,661
RATE				
Current	1,040.5	631.8	78.0	189.7
Previous	1,029.0		65.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	2,947	6	152
AOMORI	-	-	-	23
IVATE	-	-	2	28
MIYAGI	-	6	4	85
AKITA	-	1,149	1	13
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	24
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	54
IBARA	-	1,160	-	57
TOCHIGI	-	27	2	31
GUMMA	1	402	4	92
SAITAMA	-	283	6	95
CHIBA	-	213	-	35
TOKYO	-	363	5	331
KANAGAWA	-	288	2	87
NIIGATA	-	780	4	42
TOYAMA	-	195	2	34
ISHIKAWA	-	97	-	21
FUKUI	1	569	1	22
YAMANASHI	-	263	1	31
NAGANO	-	173	-	43
GIFU	-	2,376	-	18
SHIZUOKA	-	463	2	94
AICHI	-	1,306	3	50
MI	-	642	4	85
SHIGA	-	229	-	1
KYOTO	-	1,122	-	16
OSAKA	-	395	9	126
HYOGO	-	1,383	2	59
NARA	-	433	1	16
WAKAYAMA	-	259	-	23
TOTTORI	-	112	1	12
SHIMANE	-	620	1	9
OKAYAMA	-	429	1	52
HIROSHIMA	-	157	1	25
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	1	85
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	-	17
KAGAWA	-	95	-	8
EHIME	2	156	3	75
KOCHI	-	7	1	17
FUKUOKA	-	697	3	190
SAGA	-	121	2	24
NAGASAKI	-	162	-	13
KUMAMOTO	-	6	2	49
OITA	-	416	6	97
MIYAZAKI	-	72	2	107
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	28
TOTAL	4	20,809	88	2,596
RATE				
Current	0.3	33.5	5.7	4.2
Previous	0.4		4.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PULPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	35	-	45
AOMORI	-	26	1	22
IWATE	-	14	-	18
MIYAGI	4	29	-	11
AKITA	1	18	1	27
YAMAGATA	-	13	1	11
FUKUSHIMA	-	31	-	10
IBARAKI	2	90	1	15
TOCHIGI	-	30	1	12
GUMMA	-	63	-	20
SAITAMA	-	59	1	52
CHIBA	2	82	-	5
TOKYO	3	67	-	10
KANAGAWA	1	36	-	8
NIIGATA	1	14	2	15
TOYAMA	3	14	-	40
ISHIKAWA	-	13	-	6
FUKUI	1	5	-	12
YAMANASHI	-	24	-	12
NAGANO	2	42	-	18
GIFU	-	22	-	11
SHIZUOKA	-	49	-	15
AICHI	4	68	-	18
MIE	-	19	-	6
SHIGA	-	10	1	13
KYOTO	1	17	-	10
OSAKA	4	48	1	13
HYOGO	2	29	-	14
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	1	11	-	3
TOTTORI	-	14	-	11
SHIMANE	-	17	-	8
OKAYAMA	2	26	-	9
HIROSHIMA	-	27	1	18
YAMAGUCHI	-	32	-	3
TOXUSHIMA	-	19	-	9
KAGAWA	-	27	-	5
EHIME	1	46	-	8
KOCHI	1	37	-	3
FUKUOKA	2	61	1	29
SAGA	-	21	-	6
NAGASAKI	-	18	1	6
FUKUOKA	2	36	-	19
OITA	-	24	-	3
MIYAZAKI	4	44	1	16
KAGOSHIMA	1	46	-	10
TOTAL	46	1,491	14	637
RATE				
Current	3.0	2.4	0.9	1.0
Previous	2.3		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	1	7	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	7	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	49	-	2
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	9	174	7,721
AOMORI	1	11	28	3,405
IWATE	1	20	72	5,404
MIYAGI	-	12	100	4,155
AKITA	-	15	257	5,871
YAMAGATA	-	4	454	2,606
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	22	1,742
IBA KKI	-	4	61	2,891
TOCHIGI	-	12	3	2,279
GUIMA	-	37	34	5,661
SAITAMA	-	5	84	4,460
CHIBA	-	-	40	2,745
TOKYO	-	29	67	4,988
KANAGAWA	-	6	35	4,662
NIIGATA	-	-	40	1,307
TOYAMA	-	-	20	1,273
ISHIKAWA	-	2	5	368
FUKUI	1	3	26	1,045
YAMANASHI	-	7	17	1,152
NAGANO	-	3	21	1,822
GIFU	-	10	9	1,410
SHIZUOKA	-	13	88	2,281
AICHI	4	29	96	8,592
MIE	-	9	41	1,237
SHIGA	1	7	9	1,059
KYOTO	1	23	17	1,077
OSAKA	-	7	96	5,214
HYOGO	4	17	53	6,793
NARA	-	4	15	719
WAKAYAMA	-	5	36	1,814
TOTTORI	-	4	7	425
SHIMANE	-	3	19	395
OKAYAMA	-	11	21	2,073
HIROSHIMA	-	1	22	3,405
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	14	633
TOKUSHIMA	1	16	7	1,465
KAGAWA	-	3	8	1,520
EHIME	-	5	12	1,979
KOCHI	-	2	6	552
FUKUOKA	1	39	117	6,807
SAGA	-	2	15	966
NAGASAKI	-	9	20	2,328
KUMAMOTO	1	12	25	*1,380
OITA	3	17	201	1,297
MIYAZAKI	-	22	40	1,268
KAGOSHIMA	1	5	7	1,541
TOTAL	20	480	2,561	*124,217
RATE				
Current	1.3	0.8	165.1	200.3
Previous	0.8		97.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
I.ATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	17
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	87
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
YAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOYUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TAAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	80	-	106
Rate				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.2
Previous	0.1		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	39	564	-	6
YAGAWA	-	-	-	1
GIFFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MI	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	1	2
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	1	73	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	7
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUJUKA	-	66	-	2
SAGA	7	87	-	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
FUJIMOTO	-	-	-	10
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	10
KAGOSIMA	-	1	1	22
TOTAL	47	795	2	83
RATE				
Current	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.1
Previous	1.1		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 40 Weeks		
	7 Oct. 1950	1 Oct. 1949	2 Oct. 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	239	225	290	8,608	10,656	11,544
Dysentery	1,261	1,227	409	41,350	21,206	13,288
Typhoid Fever	65	164	226	4,196	5,116	7,548
Paratyphoid Fever	26	43	51	1,471	1,850	2,402
Smallpox	-	-	-	4	120	23
Typhus Fever	-	3	-	933	97	421
Malaria	15	80	74	893	3,431	4,468
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	87	166	96	4,669	968	7,124
Scarlet Fever	48	59	37	4,012	3,446	2,093
Epidemic Meningitis	18	32	31	1,009	1,231	1,813
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	289	412	167	49,049	157,354	47,507
Whooping Cough	1,608	2,771	902	109,506	104,321	43,617
Tuberculosis	16,138	10,421	8,103	391,974	364,873	297,175
Pneumonia	1,209	1,265	692	117,661	110,284	95,801
Influenza	4	5	12	20,809	1,876	2,550
Poliovirus	88	88	19	2,596	2,497	718
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	46	41	39	1,491	1,665	1,499
Puerperal Infection	14	21	28	637	731	755
Rabies	1	2	1	49	52	33
Anthrax	-	-	1	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	20	13	10	480	621	588
Trachoma	2,561	2,582	2,372	124,287	145,710	125,377
Infectious Diarrhea	-	1	2	80	733	NL
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi	-	NL	NL	106	NL	NL
Schistosomiasis	47	NL	NL	795	NL	NL
Filariasis	2	NL	NL	83	NL	NL
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	13	13	20	694	1,056	1,033
Dysentery	281	373	119	9,207	5,954	3,530
Typhoid Fever	12	34	18	491	632	886
Paratyphoid Fever	1	8	3	63	87	117
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	28
Malaria	3	2	-	44	50	30
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	44	54	196	1,540	304	2,341
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	24	52	27
Epidemic Meningitis	6	21	6	280	366	447
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 40 Weeks		
	7 Oct. 1950	1 Oct. 1949	2 Oct. 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases Rates						
Diphtheria	15.4	14.5	18.9	13.9	17.2	18.8
Dysentery	81.3	79.1	26.7	71.5	34.2	21.7
Typhoid fever	4.2	10.6	14.7	6.8	8.2	12.3
Paratyphoid fever	1.7	2.8	3.3	2.4	3.0	3.9
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	-	0.2	-	1.5	0.2	0.7
Malaria	1.0	5.2	4.8	1.4	5.5	7.3
Japanese "B" encephalitis	5.6	10.7	6.3	7.5	1.6	11.6
Scarlet fever	3.1	3.8	2.4	6.5	5.6	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.0	3.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	18.6	26.6	10.9	79.1	253.6	77.4
Whooping cough	103.7	178.7	58.8	176.5	168.2	71.1
Tuberculosis	1,040.5	671.9	528.3	631.8	588.1	484.4
Pneumonia	78.0	81.6	45.1	189.7	177.8	156.1
Influenza	0.3	0.3	0.8	33.5	3.0	4.2
Polioomyelitis	5.7	5.7	1.2	4.2	4.0	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Trachoma	165.1	166.5	154.6	200.3	234.9	204.4
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	3.0	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7
Dysentery	18.1	24.0	7.8	14.8	9.6	5.8
Typhoid fever	0.8	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	2.8	3.5	12.8	2.5	0.5	3.8
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 7 October 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	100	5,376	347	8,869
AOMORI	18	1,105	36	1,371
IVATE	24	874	54	679
MIYAGI	38	1,399	25	1,492
AKITA	35	1,008	29	611
YAMAGATA	29	1,355	12	917
FUKUSHIMA	34	1,356	50	1,713
IBARAKI	37	1,161	34	1,003
TOCHIGI	39	1,445	25	1,569
GUMMA	48	1,525	54	1,573
SAITAMA	36	1,719	40	1,923
CHIBA	14	1,736	45	1,831
TOKYO	99	5,275	333	11,695
KANAGAWA	218	6,621	546	16,002
NIIGATA	62	1,771	25	1,083
TOHOKU	44	1,354	45	1,747
ISHIKAWA	22	913	21	1,250
FUKUI	25	810	50	1,179
YAMANASHI	5	519	9	514
NAGANO	41	1,490	54	1,555
GIFU	15	1,097	15	2,202
SHIZUOKA	59	2,083	96	2,627
AICHI	73	3,770	117	4,945
MIE	25	1,550	36	1,398
SHIGA	28	750	38	1,021
KYOTO	77	2,826	129	4,139
OSAKA	166	6,923	86	4,696
HYOGO	87	4,370	135	4,936
NARA	10	765	10	1,205
WAKAYAMA	31	1,402	38	1,993
TOTTORI	8	800	14	976
SHIMANE	13	442	8	410
OKAYAMA	89	1,986	43	2,070
HIROSHIMA	104	*2,956	249	*6,165
YAMAGUCHI	48	3,097	137	5,185
TOKUSHIMA	29	569	45	474
KAGAWA	24	858	38	832
EHIME	39	1,239	27	1,040
KOCHI	25	899	41	1,087
FUKUYAMA	199	9,708	456	18,175
SAGA	57	1,672	55	1,905
NAGASAKI	98	4,085	122	3,465
KUMAMOTO	57	1,583	62	1,943
OITA	48	1,299	57	1,580
MIYAZAKI	22	937	43	1,328
KAGOSHIMA	43	1,121	82	1,843
TOTAL	2,442	*97,599	4,053	*136,216
RATE				
Current	157.5	157.3	261.3	219.6
Previous	143.1		227.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRAVULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	16	543	-	8
AOMORI	5	63	-	-
IWATE	1	29	-	2
MIYAGI	-	69	-	-
AKITA	1	29	-	1
YAMAGATA	2	33	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	3	78	-	2
IBARAKI	6	126	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	75	-	-
GUMMA	3	111	-	4
SAITAMA	3	132	1	8
CHIBA	2	159	-	2
TOKYO	32	1,063	1	34
KANAGAWA	72	1,547	1	31
NIIGATA	5	73	-	4
TOYAMA	5	146	-	3
ISHIKAWA	-	128	-	17
FUKUI	2	70	-	5
YAMANASHI	-	45	-	1
NAGANO	-	52	1	2
GIFU	1	354	-	4
SHIZUOKA	8	169	-	7
AICHI	10	370	1	13
NAI	2	167	-	6
SHIGA	5	204	-	4
KYOTO	20	853	1	53
OSAKA	19	974	1	40
HYOGO	13	595	1	31
NARA	5	264	-	3
WAKAYAMA	1	227	-	8
TOTTORI	1	71	-	2
SHIMANE	1	29	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	334	-	4
HIROSHIMA	17	610	-	20
YAMAGUCHI	4	238	-	14
TOKUSHIMA	-	32	-	3
KAGAWA	4	79	-	3
EHIME	1	69	-	3
KOCHI	4	101	1	4
FUKUYAMA	27	1,231	-	20
SAGA	2	78	-	1
NAGASAKI	10	261	-	6
KUMMOTO	-	69	-	-
OITA	8	122	1	5
MIZUASHI	1	34	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	73	-	7
TOTAL	334	12,179	10	385
RATE				
Current	21.5	19.6	0.6	0.6
Previous	20.0		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 40 WEEKS		
	1950 7 Oct.	1949 1 Oct.	1948 2 Oct.	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,442	3,912	3,755	97,599	150,110	170,146
GONORRHEA	4,053	3,802	3,574	136,216	141,813	177,782
CHANCROID	334	363	572	12,179	17,768	29,548
LYMPHOGLANDULOMA VENereum	10	9	7	385	521	575
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	157.5	252.2	244.8	157.3	242.0	277.3
GONORRHEA	261.3	245.1	233.0	219.6	228.6	289.8
CHANCROID	21.5	23.4	37.3	19.6	28.6	48.2
LYMPHOGLANDULOMA VENereum	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.